THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVI., NO. 4754 | PORTSMOUTH, N. H., TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1900. | PRICE 2 CENTS

THE CRAWFORD SHOE

EASTER OPENING!

Queen Quality Shoes . . . . . $3.00.
The Superior Shoe . . . . . $3 00.
Also a Large Assortment of Ladies', Men's and Boys' Black and Russet Shoes and Oxfords of the Latest Styles from $1 25 to $4.00.

C. FRED DUNCAN,
5 MARKET STREET.

DOG COLLARS
ALL SIZES
AT
A. P. WENDELL & CO.'S,
2 MARKET SQUARE.

1900 BICYCLES 1900
Chain and Chainless.

We have this year on exhibition the Largest and Finest Line of WHEELS ever shown in this city. Prices are very low.
SUNDRIES in larger variety and at lower prices than ever.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
RIDER & COTTON.

TAKE NOTICE.

Now is the time to buy HARNESSES; we have a few at low prices. They will be higher.

JOHN S. TILTON'S
Congress Street.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO
-LAWRENCE-
Portsmouth's Swell Tailor

HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.

STATE NEWS.

Items Of Interest to People In This Part of New Hampshire.

Petitions in bankruptcy filed at the office of the clerk of the supreme court, last week at Concord included: James B. Martin, Fremont; Fred A. Noyes, Littleton; George F. Felley, Gilmanton; Albert Rossiter, Claremont; H. S. Drew, Littleton.

The Dover Band association is making a determined effort to organize a brass band and is thus far meeting with excellent success.

The Dover High school baseball team played a practice game at Central park Monday afternoon. The team is in excellent shape and has won every game played thus far this season. The boys will cross bats with the Bellamy club team at Central park Thursday. Saturday afternoon they play the Portsmouth High school nine at the same place

Charles W. Sawyer post, G. A. R., of Dover, has already commenced preparations for observing Memorial day, and from present indications it is quite probable that the day will be more extensively celebrated than for many previous years.

New Hampshire pensions—Original widows, special accrued April 17, Emma A Roby, Pittsburg, $8; war with Spain, widow's, Etta M. Smart, Manchester, $12

It is estimated that no less than 150 acres were burned over in the fires at Lake Massabesic Sunday afternoon and evening. After the sun had set, the fires lighted up the sky for some distance and the sight attracted many.

The next meeting of the East Rockingham Pomona grange will be held with Newington grange on Wednesday May 16, and not on May 2 as has been published.

GIRLS' BASKET BALL.

There is scarcely a person in Portsmouth who has not witnessed a game of men's basket ball and of that number many would say that it must be too rough a game for girls. But, perhaps it is not generally known that the girls' game differs from the men's in many points. The two most important changes are the division of the playing fieldt into three parts, and the prohibition of snatching or batting the ball from the hands of another player.

The division of the hall into three equal parts, and the prohibiting of a player of one division from running into the domain of another, seems an advantage for many reasons. It does away almost entirely with "star" playing, hence equalizes the importance of the players and so encourages team work. This also encourages combination plays, for when a girl knows that she cannot go over the division line to follow the ball, she is more careful to play as well as possible with the girls near her, when the ball comes comes to her territory It has been found that playing without lines has developed hypertrophy of the heart. The lines prevent the players from doing unnecessary running, thus giving the heart moments of rest.

The divisions, then, concentrate energy, encourage combination plays, equalize team work and do away with undue physical exertion.

Allowing snatching or batting the ball from another person's hand, seems the greatest element toward encouraging rough play in the games. It is apt to encourage personal contact which goes against one's better nature, and has an element of insult in it. When a player gets the ball it should be hers by laws of victory, ownership, courtesy and fair play. This rule against snatching or batting the ball has developed superb jumping, for a player knows that since she cannot snatch the ball from her opponent, by jumping in the air as high as possible she may catch the ball before it gets to her opponent.

Next Wednesday afternoon and evening there will be exhibition games of girl's basket ball at Pierce hall in connection with a sale of The Daughters of the King. The sale begins at 3 o'clock and the games are at 4 and 8 o'clock.

TEN NEW MEMBERS.

An addition of ten new members was made to the local branch of the New England Order of Protection on Monday evening. The exercises took place in the U. V. U. hall. Quite a delegation was present from Manchester to assist in the work. A half dozen or more other candidates will be acted upon in the near future.

A SEA TTIP TO MAINE RESORTS.

One of the most pleasurable trips that Northern New England affords is the trip along the shore of Maine from Portland east on the steamer "Frank Jones" of the Portland, Mt. Desert & Machias Steamboat company, which leaves Portland on Tuesdays and Fridays at eleven o'clock p. m. on arrival of the Boston & Maine train leaving Boston at 7.00 p. m. This boat is of commodious dimensions; the furnishings are not only elaborate and comfortable, but palatial. The first landing, Rockland, is reached early the following morning, and from there on to Machiasport which is the end of the line, there is a wealth of scenic attraction of a most varied and charming character.

Perhaps the most renowned Bar Harbor is as widely known as any of the places at which the boat makes a landing, for, as a summer resort, it can count among its residents the most prominent persons of the country.

Castine and vicinity is the haven to which multitudes go each season for recreation and health. To antiquarians and delvers into history, Castine is a decidedly interesting settlement, for during its two hundred and thirty years of existence, a variety of incidents have transpired. It figured conspicuously in the early days of our country, and that it was a point of attraction even in those days is evidenced by its fortification ruins which are to be found thereabouts, and which number no less than thirty three.

Other points to which the "Jones" will take you to are Deer Island, Sedgwick, Brooklin, Northeast and Northwest Harbors, Millbridge and Jonesport.

It takes fully twelve hours for the trip after leaving Rockland, and the ever varying coast with its numerous harbors, islands, channels and waterways through and about which the "Jones'" course lies presents a variety of scenes the like of which it would be difficult to find.

The whole region is a vast pleasure ground, and one which is yearly growing in popularity.

The steamer "Frank Jones" will go into commission for the season on Friday, April 20, leaving Portland at 11.00 p. m., and thereafter on Tuesdays and Fridays at the same hour.

ANDERSON THEATRE CO.

One of the largest audiences of the season greeted the Anderson Theatre company on Monday evening, in the opening bill of a week's engagement in popular priced repertoire. The play was The World, and all its requirements were met adequately. Prominent in the cast were Clyde H. Callicotte, Cliff Storch, Van Bert Adams, Royce Alton, Walter Stevens, Kathryne Browne, Mae Dudley and Bertha Davidson.

The company carries a great amount of special scenery, which adds notably to the effect of the productions. The third act of The World, delineating a raft in mid-ocean, was unusually realistic and took the audience by storm. Between acts, up-to date specialties were put on by Fanchette, Tot Young, the Victorellis and Ed Anderson. All seemed to find favor.

The Anderson people are strangers in Portsmouth, but they made a very strong bid for popularity on Monday evening and promise to attract large patronage during their stay here The melo dramatic successes which form their repertoire all admit of clever acting and are attempted only by thespians who are up in the business

Tonight the bill will be The Little Detective. Tomorrow's matinee offering will be Stars and Stripes, while in the evening Mystic Mountain will be put on

BREAKING UP THE TUG.

The wreck of the tug Clara Bateman that has been on the flats at the North end for the past two years is being broken up by a gang of men who begun work this morning. The old wreck has been an eyesore to the residents of the place ever since she was hauled up there to decay. The machinery will be taken out and sold for old iron.

The tinsmiths as well as the plumbers of Biddeford are to have the nine hour day.

Your Liver
Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take
Hood's Pills
Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

CLEVELAND'S
Superior Baking Powder

Insures
light, sweet, delicious
and wholesome
food

Cleveland's baking powder makes the biscuit and cake of finest flavor and quality and renders them more digestible and nutritious.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ACROSS THE RIVER

Brief Notes From Kittery Gathered for Herald Readers Today.

Mr. Henry C. Bicknell left this morning for Peoria, Ill, where he will be paymaster for a large electric lighting power company. He was accompanied to the depot by a number of his friends as well as the members of his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Knight have returned from a visit to Saco.

Regular meeting this evening of Constitution lodge of Knights of Pythias.

The tug Howell is running in the place of the Mystic today on the route between Badger's island and Portsmouth. The steamer Samuel Butterfield also met with a mishap on Monday afternoon and was hauled of the route.

GREENLAND.

GREENLAND, May 1.

The flag poles belonging to Hon. J. S. H. Frink, which have stood for a number of years on the green at the parade are to be taken down and six feet cut from their base. the contract having been awarded to George W. Brackett.

Most of the Wapanagos are greatly pleased to learn that the last basket ball games this season have been played, the weather being too warm to permit such indoor games.

Some few of the sporting fraternity are thinking of attending some of the amusements at Music hall this week.

The HERALD was the first paper to give the people of this town an account of the bad accident on the Y. H. and B. railroad yesterday.

The HERALD correspondent has been assured that the games at Hampton beach this season will be more largely patronized than ever before.

The trees are fast beginning to show the effects of spring.

The Northern school scholars are to give an entertainment in the town hall on the evening of the 17th inst. The tickets are now on sale by the scholars. Admission ten cents.

Hon. Frank Jones is having a bridge placed across the Winnicutt river on the borders of his farm in this town.

YORK.

YORK, Me., May 1.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bragdon is quite ill.

Mr. Theodore Real is critically ill.

Large numbers of Kittery and Portsmouth people were in York today viewing the wreck.

Miss Cora Williams is ill.

David Webber came out of the house today after several days of illness.

Mrs. A. E. Bragdon was in Boston on Saturday.

With a railroad accident and a special town meeting today York has been lively.

Miss Helen Bragdon is confined to the house by illness.

The cottage at York Harbor occupied by Mr. H. C. Norton is being extensively repaired.

The residence of Mrs. Sophia Bragdon is being painted.

Manager E. C. Drew of the New Eng. Telephone Co, was in town today.

OGUNQUIT.

OGUNQUIT, ME, April 30.

Nathan Haskel Dole and wife of Jamaica Plain, Mass, are visiting C. C. Hoyt for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Dole are here looking after the improvements to their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs Morrell have arrived and opened their cottage for the season.

H. T. Littlefield went to Boston Saturday to work for Norcross Brothers.

Mrs. Hannah Jacobs is visiting her brothers, Rufus and Joseph Moody and other relatives at Scotland district, York, for a few weeks.

The work on the new hotel to take the place of Sparhawk hall is progressing finely and the interior is nearly plastered.

MAINE NOTES.

The funeral of Payson Tucker will be held in Portland.

The Methodists of Westbrook have objected to the return of their pastor.

There was a wholesale raid in Portland and nearly $3000 worth of liquor was secured.

George Emmons of Kennebunkport is dead at the age of seventy four years. He leaves a wife and eight children.

A house in Kennebunk, owned by Miss Martha Clark, was gutted by a fire on Friday morning. The property was insured.

One woman liquor seller of Lewiston got six months in jail and another for the same offense got four months and a fine of $300, at supreme court at Auburn.

Joseph Baker, who was arraigned in Saco police court and fined $10 and costs for assault on Albion Shute, was taken to Alfred for thirty days in default of his fine.

Police Officer G. J. Dearborn of the Biddeford force committed suicide on Friday and his body was found by his wife the following day. He had been ill for some time and despondency was the cause.

The river drivers on the Kennebec have received an advance of 25 cents a day in their wages.

The annual excursion of the Maine Fish and Game association will be taken to Kineo July 9 with the privilege of remaining up to July 16.

The Grand lodge of Masons of Maine will meet at Portland next Tuesday, May 8. The meeting of the Grand lodge will be followed by that of the Grand chapter, Grand council and Grand commandery.

At a meeting of the Portland board of trade, arrangements were begun for a public funeral for the late Payson Tucker. The plan meets the approval of Mrs. Tucker and the funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon.

At a meeting of the executive council of the Maine Bankers' association held at Hotel North, Augusta, Friday, the program for the annual meeting to be held June 13, at Merrymeeting Park, was discussed.

THE DUPLEX SHEAVE COMPANY WINS.

There has recently been completed at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., an exhaustive scientific test to ascertain the relative merits of several kinds of anti-friction bushings, in competition with the Wellman duplex roller bushing, adopted some years ago by authority of congress for general use in the navy.

Complaints had been made as to the exclusive use of this standard bushing, and claims were set forth by a certain manufacturer that his blocks were superior.

The tests show the very considerable all-round superiority of the Duplex roller bushing in lack of friction, durability and ease and cheapness of repair.

The blocks supplied by the complaining company were so completely used up by the time the test was half completed that they were declared out of the test.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Diphtheria, sore throat, croup. Instant relief, permanent cure. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE BOERS GET AWAY.

Roberts' Net Was Not Tight Enough.

THABA N'CHU COUNTRY CLEAR

Ladybrand. Whither the Transvaal Forces Have Gone, May Be Scene of Next Battle—General Olivier Reported Wounded.

London, April 30.—According to a dispatch from Thaba N'Chu, the country around is clear of Boers, who trekked hurriedly in the direction of Ladybrand. The British troops will recuperate for a short period. Another dispatch says mysteriously, "There are interesting developments ahead."

Now that Thaba N'Chu as well as the approaches are strongly held, Ladybrand, with the Basutos lining the border, is rendered a position of danger for the Boers, the gravity of which will be accentuated from the moment the British advance begins.

General Pole-Carew's progress through the country has brought home to the Free Staters the fact that the policy of leniency has been abandoned. Besides seizing the stock of farmers who, after having given their submission, were found fighting, he commandeered all the available forage, giving receipts for the same, and this will prevent the Boers using the resources of the country.

Bravery of Colonel Otter.

A dispatch from Thaba N'Chu, describing the fight on Wednesday west of that place, says:

"Three hundred Boers were strongly intrenched on two kopjes. The place of honor was given to the Canadians, who advanced very cleverly under their dashing commander, Colonel Otter. The Boers reserved their fire until the Canadians had reached the wire entanglements. Then they opened with a terrific hail of bullets.

"The Canadians, however, had taken good cover and were not greatly damaged. They were ably supported in the assault by the Grahamstown horse. Successive rushes brought them right up to the kopjes, when Colonel Otter was struck twice, one bullet inflicting a nasty but not dangerous wound in the neck and the other tearing the badges from his shoulder. But he still cheered his men on until the kopjes were carried. The Boers bolted. The British losses were 20 in killed and wounded."

It is reported at Aliwal North that Commandant Olivier was wounded at Wepener last Monday.

A Wepener dispatch says that the Boers on abandoning the siege started in the direction of Ladybrand, but changed their course and took the middle road leading past Thaba Patso mountain and Leean river mills, thence toward Thaba N'Chu and Winburg.

The border guard of Basutos has been broken up in consequence of Wepener being in British hands.

Another dispatch says firing was heard in the direction of Thaba N'Chu for some hours Saturday morning. Many Boers retreating from Wepener and Dewetsdorp are reported to be in a miserable condition, disorganized and depressed. Many have deserted and are hiding on the farms.

It is believed at Maseru that most of the Transvaalers have gone north. They told the natives that they had been called away by President Kruger.

Boer Army Diminished.

A Bloemfontein dispatch to The Morning Post says:

"From a Boer official in the commissariat I have obtained some interesting details. The Boers had in December 60,000 men. In March they had barely 26,500, having lost 8,000 in killed or wounded and 6,500 in captured. The others are not accounted for, but have probably returned to their farms. The official who gave me the information predicts that the approach of winter will produce further wholesale shrinkage.

"He says the Boers are short of wagons, wheat and smokeless powder, but that they have plenty of other stores and of rifle ammunition. They are not likely, however, to offer serious resistance, as they possess no position this side of Pretoria that are not capable of being turned by the British army. Moreover, the Vaal river offers no protection because it is fordable every dozen miles or so.

"The official thinks a determined advance by the British would lead the Boers to destroy the Johannesburg mines. Their cleverest general, he says, is Delarey, although Botha is a man of great ability. None of the Boer commanders, in his opinion, can be compared with the late General Joubert.

"The Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Eleventh divisions will participate, probably, in the direct advance. The transport of the Sixth division will be utilized to provide for the mounted infantry, but the transport of the Third division will possibly supply its place. There are rumors that the advance will be made in many columns, but I do not anticipate much subdivision."

Off For Cape Nome.

Seattle, April 30. The formal rush to the goldfields of Cape Nome was inaugurated today, when the steamer Jeanie of the Pacific Steam Whaling company, the first steamer to start on the trip this year, sailed. This vessel took 80 passengers and 400 tons of freight from this port and expects to be one of the first to reach Nome when the obstructing ice has broken. For the last several weeks people have been arriving here by the hundreds to get ready to make the northward trip.

Alaskans Fear Indian Uprising.

Seattle, April 30. Residents of the Haines Mission, 18 miles below Skaguay, on Lynn canal, have made an appeal to the army officers at Skaguay for troops to protect them against the feared Indian uprising. The trouble arose over the imprisonment of Indians arrested for murders last fall.

Turkey Does Not Answer.

Constantinople, April 30. The porte has not yet replied to the note handed to Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish foreign minister, by the United States charge d'affaires, Mr. Lloyd Griscom, regarding the indemnity claim, and the situation is unchanged.

Postoffice Safe Blown Open.

Riverhead, N. Y., April 30.—Burglars visited the Aquebogue postoffice, three miles east of this village, blew open the safe with dynamite and got away with $90 in cash and about $10 worth of stamps.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

Many Messages of Condolence Received In Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 30.—Expressions of sympathy and funds are pouring in from all directions for the sufferers from the fire. The following cables have been received by his excellency the governor general:

From his royal highness the Prince of Wales: "Accept my deepest sympathy at serious fire and destruction of property."

From his royal highness the Duke of York: "Deeply grieved at terrible fire. My warmest sympathy with people of Ottawa."

From Lord Lansdowne: "As an old neighbor who has never forgotten kindness shown him by people of Ottawa I desire to express my deep sympathy with them in their calamity. I grieve to think of the destruction of these fine mills where I was so often allowed to visit by the owners."

From Lord Derby, Knowsley, Lancashire: "Deeply grieved to hear of terrible fire. I will ask you to accept £1,000 for distress at Ottawa. Credit will be wired Monday to Bank of British North America unless you desire otherwise."

The city is just beginning to recover from the shock of the great fire. The relief of the unfortunates is proceeding, and from distant points visible evidences of sympathy are pouring in. Cablegrams have been received from Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen donating $25,000 and $10,000 respectively.

The relief committee has ample use for all the money it can get. In many instances the destitution was complete, even the ordinary means of livelihood being cut off. A careful estimate by a prominent lumberman places the value of the lumber destroyed at $3,500,000.

Gives Millions to Daughter.

New York, April 30.—Mrs. William Lynch has conveyed to her only daughter, Mrs. James J. Coogan, all her real estate holdings in this city. They are estimated to be worth several million dollars, and many of them have been in Mrs. Lynch's family for generations. Mrs. Lynch decided a year ago to transfer her property to her daughter during her lifetime. At intervals she signed deeds for the parcels of land, and they were recorded, but so quietly was the transfer made that it failed to attract attention, and it was only recently that what has been done became known. Mrs. Coogan is the wife of James J. Coogan, president of the borough of Manhattan, who has managed the estate profitably for many years. Mrs. Lynch makes her home with Mr. Coogan and her daughter at 599 Fifth avenue. Among the real estate parcels made over to Mrs. Coogan is the largest undivided tract on Manhattan island. It consists of the Polo ground, Manhattan field and land between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, east of St. Nicholas avenue, and the Croton aqueduct as far as the Harlem river.

Want Justice Freedman Suspended.

New York, April 30.—Ernst Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated union, has been instructed by that organization to ask Governor Roosevelt to suspend from the bench Justice Freedman of the supreme court pending investigation of the injunction issued by him on the application of S. Levy & Co, cigar manufacturers, prohibiting the Cigar Makers' International union from paying strike benefits to employees of that firm. The union's officers, who had obeyed two injunctions prohibiting picketing, on Saturday violated the order by paying $240 to S. Levy & Co.'s employees. Morris Brown, who introduced the resolution, said the injunction was so sweeping that he doubted the sanity of Justice Freedman. Joseph Barondess said that Mr. Levy and Justice Freedman were both members of the Temple Emanuel. The striking workmen openly announce that they will pay no attention to Justice Freedman's injunctions.

Ithaca Defaulter Captured.

San Francisco, April 30.—Charles Ingersoll of Ithaca, N. Y., has been arrested here on the charge of embezzling $15,000 of public funds belonging to Tompkins county, N. Y., of which he was treasurer. Ingersoll, who is 57 years old, admits his identity and says he is willing to return without the necessity of extradition proceedings. He says he took the money to tide over a temporary financial embarrassment, and if he had only been courageous enough to tell his friends he would not have been compelled to take refuge in flight. He is extremely nervous and says he has been almost crazy since December. He says all the money he took with him when he fled in December was $255. When searched at the city prison, he had $1.50 in his possession.

A Chilkoot Pass Tunnel.

Tacoma, April 30. The Chilkoot company announces through Herman Vanders of Vancouver, one of its officers, that it intends commencing work on a tunnel through Chilkoot pass within two weeks after a franchise is secured from the British Columbia parliament. Favorable action by parliament is expected soon. Vanders says the company proposes spending about $2,000,000 building tunnels and an electric railway which shall pass through them from Dyea to Whitehorse and also in developing mining properties adjacent to the line.

General Rutherford Dead.

Washington, April 30. General Allan Rutherford, 60 years old, clerk of the Maryland court of appeals, has died here from consumption. General Rutherford was a native of New York and served with distinction in the civil war, entering the service as major of the Ninth New York regiment. He was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers for gallantry. During General Grant's administration he was third auditor of the treasury. The burial will be in Arlington.

Skeleton Frightens Thieves.

Rahway, N. J., April 30. Burglars entered the cottage of Dr. L. E. B. Silvers and after ransacking the house visited the doctor's bedroom, where they took a set of diamond studs, a gold watch and about $50 in money from his clothing. A quantity of silverware wrapped in a tablecloth and placed in a closet was left behind. Dr. Silvers says the closet contained a skeleton, and he thinks the burglars were frightened by it and overlooked the silverware.

Clay's First Wife Dead.

Lexington, Ky., April 30. Mrs. M. J. Warfield Clay, divorced wife of Hon. Cassius M. Clay, the sage of Whitehall, died last night, 86 years old. She was the mother of Brutus J. Clay, United States commissioner to the Paris exposition.

JERSEY'S CHIEF JUSTICE.

Depue to Be Named—Fort to Succeed Him.

Elizabeth, N. J., April 30.—One of Governor Voorhees' closest political friends has confirmed the impression which has prevailed that the chief justiceship of the state will be offered to the venerable senior justice, David A. Depue of Newark, who is hale and hearty at 74 years and has served 34 years on the supreme court bench. It is expected that he will promptly accept the honor, and in that case Judge J. Franklin Fort, who was recently appointed a circuit judge of the Essex county court, will get the vacant place on the supreme bench.

The elevation of Judge Fort to the supreme bench, it is pointed out, removes from the field one of the candidates for the governorship in 1901 and makes it probable, in the opinion of politicians, that Essex will be united for Franklin Murphy, who would have contested the Republican nomination with Voorhees in 1898 if he had had the united support of Essex county.

"This means," said an Essex county leader, "that the governorship will come to our county and that Voorhees in turn will realize his cherished ambition by being made a justice of the supreme court as soon as his successor has a vacant place on the bench to fill."

Flood Situation Improved.

Waco, Tex., April 30.—The flood situation is very much improved, the destitute and suffering being nearly all provided with wearing apparel and food. The citizens, especially the business men, gave out large quantities of clothing and food, which ameliorated the suffering to a great extent. The principal difficulty the committee of organized charity, which has the distribution of supplies in charge, is meeting with is a place to house the homeless. Many houses contain several families, while many persons are living in tents, fearing the predicted overflow of the Brazos. The prospects of the Brazos not overflowing are exceedingly bright, as the river has been steadily falling since Saturday and is now only ten feet above the low water mark. The crop situation in the bottoms is considerably worse, and many crops will have to be replanted, thus throwing the cotton crop, which is already late, back about six weeks.

Ten Families Homeless.

Atlantic City, April 30.—A forest fire at Elwood, Atlantic county, has rendered ten families homeless, besides ruining several thousand acres of timber land and a score of farms. A child of John Reynolds accidentally dropped a match in a bundle of straw beside its father's barn and set it afire. Half a gale was blowing, and the flames spread from the barn to a nearby forest. A Catholic church on the edge of the village of Elwood was the second building to burn, carrying the flames to a barn on the Henry Halloway estate adjoining. The farm buildings of Frank F. Mathi were destroyed. Near by was the farmhouse of Patrick Love. He lost everything, including $500 in cash which his wife dropped in the house. A public hall belonging to the United Order of Workmen was destroyed, with its contents. A mile along Mulli a river the fire spread, firing tons of timber and salt hay.

Grave Charge Against a Woman.

New Brunswick, N. J., April 30.—Mrs. Rosie L. Rusk, aged 45 years, has been arrested here, charged with having conspired to cause the murder of Prosecutor J. S. Voorhees of Middlesex county. It is alleged that the woman promised two men whom she supposed to be tramps $100 if they would kill the prosecutor. One of the men claims further that she gave him a dark suit of clothing because the light colored suit he wore would be too easily recognized. Mrs. Rusk keeps a saloon in New Brunswick. Not long ago Prosecutor Voorhees caused her indictment on the charge of maintaining a disorderly house.

Judge Westbrook Dead.

Amsterdam, N. Y., April 30.—Judge Zerah S. Westbrook of Amsterdam, who was found dead in the Hoffman House, New York, was born in Montague, Sussex county, N. J., April 7, 1845. He served in the Fifteenth regiment, New Jersey volunteers, in the civil war. He was graduated from the Albany Law school in 1867 and admitted to the bar the same year. In 1873 he was elected president of Amsterdam village, in 1877 county judge of Montgomery county and re-elected in 1883. In 1888 he was appointed deputy state comptroller and served until 1892.

Society Sensation In Detroit.

Detroit, April 30. Society was surprised when the news was made public that Mrs. Mary Fraser had filed a declaration in court demanding $100,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage from John E. King, a millionaire lumberman and of the real estate firm of Hubbard & King. Mrs. Fraser is the widow of Jame Fraser, a former partner of Colonel Havrah and well known in business affairs. She is pretty, 38 years old and much sought after in society. Mr. King is reputed to be worth $3,000,000.

Back From the Klondike.

Middletown, N. Y., April 29. Stephen Caldwell of Phillipsport, Sullivan county, who has spent nearly 45 years in California and the Klondike engaged in gold mining, has just returned home with the intention of spending the remainder of his life here. Caldwell was one of 30 passengers rescued from the steamship Central America when that vessel went down off the Georgia coast in 1857, carrying 557 passengers and $2,000,000 in gold with her. Caldwell is said to have accumulated a fortune.

Tried to Kidnap a Witness.

Niagara Falls, Ont., April 30.—It is stated that two men dressed as women made an attempt to kidnap a 12-year old girl named Constable who is said to have been an eyewitness to the attempt to dynamite the Welland canal lock and who is the crown's chief witness. In response to her father's request for protection the home is now guarded nightly.

Big Fourth In Canton, O.

Canton, O., April 30. President McKinley will be in Canton on July 4, and preparations are being made by citizens for a big celebration. Invitations have been sent to Governors Roosevelt and Nash, Senators Hanna and Foraker, Admiral Dewey and others.

Weather Forecast.

Fair and cooler; fresh to brisk southwesterly winds.

BIG STRIKE PREDICTED.

New York Central Employes Send In an Ultimatum.

WHOLE SYSTEM MAY BE TIED UP.

Over Three Thousand Men Now Out, and if the Company Refuses to Yield, the Strikers Say, Thirty Thousand Will Go Out.

Buffalo, April 30.—An ultimatum to the New York Central from the strikers to the company officials was sent to New York last night in the hands of Commissioner Delehanty of the state board of mediation and arbitration. He is to take it to the superintendent of motive power and construction. It is the original demand for an increase of wages and the reinstatement of about 200 men alleged to have been discharged because of their strong union sentiments.

Should the company decline to make these concessions the strikers say they will carry out their programme for the extension of the strike. It entails, they assert, the tie up of the whole New York Central system and practically of all the roads having terminals here. More than 3,000 men are now out, but should the threat be made good over 30,000 would strike. Fifteen hundred men in one department of the Central on the western division will, it is asserted, start the ball rolling by going on strike and making demands of their own.

It is maintained by the strikers that in 24 hours they will demonstrate that they have the power to make good their threat. It is unquestionably in their power to so embarrass the handling of freight at this big terminus that all the roads will suffer materially. The yards are now filling up with cars which cannot be handled because the yardmen are out. The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg officials have recognized the importance of the strike to their traffic by granting all the demands made by their men. Nickel Plate yardmen on strike were notified that their demand in the matter of wages would be conceded.

Stubborn Attitude of the Men.

The stubborn attitude of the men was illustrated in the conference between their executive committee and the state board. Commissioner Delehanty asked if he might not have some margin of compromise on which to deal with the Central officials in New York. The committee to a man voted to stand out for every feature. He finally prevailed on them to pass over for the present the proposition to bind all the railroads here to a uniform scale of wages. That will be abandoned until the result of the effort to bring the Central to terms is made known.

Superintendent Ball last night ordered out the whole police department to do duty continuously until further orders. The railroad section will be guarded closely, the railroads and other property owners having called on the mayor for protection in anticipation of trouble.

Last night 200 New York Central freight house employees announced that they would join the strikers. Fifteen car cleaners quit work last night. The other additions to the strikers' ranks reported were 200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western yard employees of the mechanical department and 100 yard employees of the Western New York and Pennsylvania.

The most important announcement at strike headquarters last night was that the conductors, trainmen and brakemen of the New York Central would refuse to work on the ground that car inspection which was performed by the men now on strike is inadequate and a menace to life and limb.

Seeley Goes Free.

New York, April 30.—Samuel C. Seeley, who stole $354,000 from the National Shoe and Leather bank, was released from the Kings county penitentiary this morning after serving a sentence of eight years which through good behavior was reduced to 5 years and 4 months. His wife, who has since obtained a divorce from him, married T. W. Sowler, and Mr. Seeley says he will leave this part of the country and seek employment where he is not known. It is said that he has not a cent of the hundreds of thousands that he stole, and he will start lift anew with the small amount he has earned in prison and the customary suit that is furnished by the penitentiary authorities.

Unknown Ship Wrecked.

Vancouver, B. C. April 30.—The steamer New England has arrived from the north with the news of the finding of the larger part of an unknown ship. One of the New England's fishing boats visited an unfrequented bay in the Queen Charlotte islands and there found a dismantled three masted schooner. She was evidently of American build and only recently wrecked. Her deck and stern had been so smashed on the rocks and the Indians had so completely looted her that no trace of her identity was left. Some bones of animals or men were found in the bottom of the wreck.

Boer Commissioners Coming Here.

The Hague, April 30.—The members of the Boer peace mission will sail from Rotterdam for the United States next Thursday evening by the Holland-American line steamship Maasdam. Dr. Leyds and Dr. Mueller will not accompany the delegates. The delegates visited Amsterdam today. The sudden decision of the Boer delegates to go to America is attributed to the fact that the government of the Netherlands after sounding all the European capitals told them they had nothing to hope from Europe.

Murder and Suicide.

Upper Sandusky, O., April 30.—William Bolyard, who lived about seven miles from this place, shot and killed his wife and then killed himself. Bolyard's wife had left him, and he asked her to return and live with him. Upon her refusal to do so he shot her and then killed himself. The Bolyards came from Paris, Mo.

Rheumatism Cured In a Day

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Geo. Hill Druggist Portsmouth.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. — No equal for Constipation.

CHICAGO'S LABOR TROUBLES

Four Men Killed and Over One Hundred Injured In Riots.

Chicago, April 30.—Rioting, bloodshed, death, property destruction and a reign of terror extending over several weeks have characterized the labor disturbances here this year. With the exception of the strike of 1886, when nearly a score of policemen were killed and wounded by the explosion of the bomb thrown by an anarchist sympathizer, and the railroad riots, the strike of 1899-1900 has been the bloodiest Chicago has ever seen. Four men have been killed practically outright and more than 100 wounded since November last, the greatest part of the casualties having occurred since Feb. 10 of this year, when the lockout of the men in the building trades formally began.

Many men have been assaulted and beaten of whose cases no record was ever made, the victims preferring to maintain silence. It is also said that more than one man has died in consequence of a beating administered by union pickets, the cause of death being attributed to something else. The present week has been gory, 35 men having been beaten more or less badly and one killed. On Monday three men were hurt, Wednesday the casualties were 25, Thursday three and Saturday four. Mayor Harrison has made an appeal to the citizens of Chicago to use their influence in settling the labor troubles.

Philippine Exports and Imports.

Washington, April 30.—The division of customs and insular affairs of the war department has made public an advance summary of its monthly bulletin relative to the imports and exports of merchandise which have passed the several ports of the Philippine Islands for the period of four months ended Oct. 31 last. The total value of merchandise imported during this period was $8,912,251, comprising articles of food and animals to the value of $2,084,121, or 24 per cent of the total amount; manufactured articles, $4,532,424, or 51 per cent; luxuries, $463,708, or 5 per cent. The total value of exports during these four months was $5,774,049, of which agricultural products constituted 88 per cent.

Great Methodist Army.

Chicago, April 30.—A Methodist army 100,000 strong, consecrated and banded together for the salvation of souls, may be an outcome of the great gathering of Methodism which is about to be held in this city. Bishop J. M. Thoburn, whose field of work is India and who has been a missionary and a leader of missionaries nearly all his life, is the man who will propose to the general conference this great crusade and whose eloquence will urge that it be at once begun. He will arrive in this city Wednesday, and it is understood that he will at once begin to gather around him supporters for the effort to convince the conference that the "consecrated army of 100,000" has the field ripe before it.

Tragedy In Newark, N. Y.

Newark, N. Y., April 30.—Edward Norley went to the home of C. W. Stuart on Willow avenue, where his wife is employed as a domestic, early yesterday and attempted to kill her. He entered the kitchen where she was employed, threw her down on the floor, drew a razor from his pocket and inflicted several gashes about her neck. Leaving her, as he supposed, to die, he went into the rear yard and cut his own throat with the same weapon. He died in about an hour. It is thought that his wife will recover.

The Southern Telegraphers' Strike.

Atlanta, April 30.—President Powell of the Order of Railway Telegraphers said last night that there would be no sympathetic strike on any southern or eastern railroads. "I see no reason" said Mr. Powell, "why the difficulties on the roads named should not be settled without a strike. We have received sympathy and moral and financial support in our difficulty here from the operators on many railroads, and no strike is necessary. We are prepared to continue this strike indefinitely."

Aged Farmer Murdered.

Snow Hill, Md., April 30.—Burton West, a farmer 60 years old, was murdered while being escorted to his home eight miles from town by two colored men. His skull was crushed and the pockets of his clothing rifled of everything of value they contained. West, who had been drinking, was placed in the care of Arnold Martin and Saunders Townsend, colored. His body was found on the road two miles from town. The colored men tell conflicting stories, but both deny all knowledge of the crime.

Boy Causes a Panic.

Buffalo, April 30.—A stone thrown by a boy caused a panic among a gang of 40 Italian ore handlers who had replaced Poles at the Tifft farm docks of the Lehigh Valley last night. The men were being escorted home from work under police protection. Believing that they were attacked, revolvers were drawn and a dozen shots fired before the police rounded them up. Four men were held for carrying revolvers without permission. No one was injured.

Former Pittsburg Postmaster Dead.

Pittsburg, April 30.—James S. McKean, president of the Union Trust company of this city, has died at his home of blood poisoning, the result of an abscess. He was 70 years of age and for many years had been prominent in business and social circles. He was postmaster during President Harrison's administration and was one of the acknowledged leaders in Republican politics in western Pennsylvania.

Police Sergeant Shot.

Chicago, April 30.—Desk Sergeant Timothy S. O'Connell of the Woodlawn police station was shot and instantly killed on the Eighteenth street viaduct last night. The shooting is a mystery. Two men were seen running away from the scene of the shooting after the shots were heard.

Penitentiary Shops Burned.

Frankfort, Ky., April 30.—The penitentiary chair shops have been burned, entailing a loss of $25,000. Huge tanks of kerosene and naphtha were stored in the building, and the firemen with difficulty prevented the flames from reaching the locality.

Forest Fires In Pike County, Pa.

Middletown, N. Y., April 30.—Great damage has thus far resulted from forest fires in Pike county, Pa. Many acres of valuable wood land have been destroyed in the vicinity of Matamoras and Milford.

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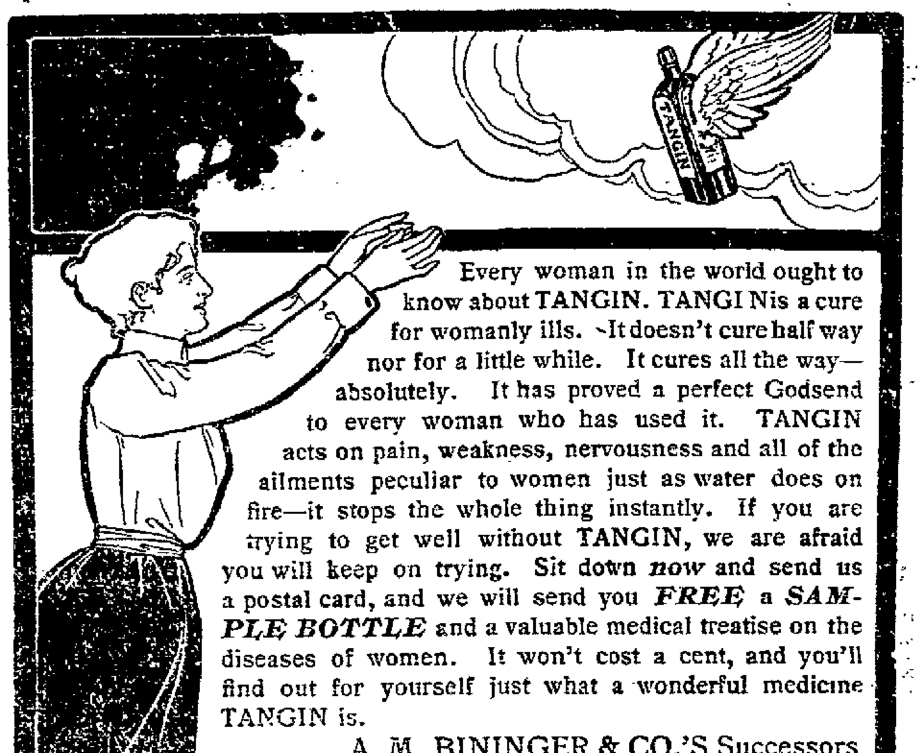

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PANICS IN BATTLES.

ODD EVENTS THAT AT TIMES DEMORALIZE VETERANS.

Two Terrifying Incidents That Occurred During the Franco-Prussian War—Madness May Seize Even the Most Hardened Troops.

It is a peculiar circumstance that hardened and trained troops will go through a long fight surrounded by all the horrors that are inseparable from war without flinching and with the utmost apparent callousness, and the same men will be struck terrified by a single trifling incident.

Every war of any importance, particularly wars between civilized nations, is prolific in incidents of trivial character in themselves, but so unusual and unnatural that they appeal to the natural instinctive horror of men more suddenly and intensely than perhaps the main terrors of days of carnage and surrounding seas of suffering. Such an incident is the one, for example, which occurred at the battle of Worth, in the early days of the Franco-Prussian war.

In the heat of the great battle a wing of the Prussian army was charged by the regiments of French cuirassiers in the hope of turning the wing and facilitating the falling back of the French infantry. But the cuirassiers were driven back by the unflinching Prussians. Again the cuirassiers charged, and again they were driven back by the withering fire of shot and shell.

For a third time they came down again, and as the enemy waited for them to draw nearer a horrible, blood freezing terror seized the Prussians, and for the moment it looked as if they would turn and fly or be cut down without defending themselves. But in a moment they had pulled themselves together and beaten back for the third and last time the gallant cuirassiers.

The sight that terrified the Prussians appears nothing very much in black and white. It was a regiment of cuirassiers led at a dashing rate toward them by a headless officer sitting upright in his saddle and apparently encouraging on his men. It was no less a person that Futzum de Lascarre of the Third regiment of cuirassiers, whose head had been carried completely off his shoulders as the troop broke into the third desperate charge by a cannon ball, which also took off another officer's hand and cut the bugler in two.

It is remarkable and singular that at the battle of Forbach, which took place the same day as Worth, a very similar incident occurred and did more to shake the nerves of the Germans than hours of roaring cannon and fighting had done.

While a regiment of Prussian infantry were standing in reserve watching the fight as well as they could from their position of shelter a charger belonging to a French dragoon regiment, one which was practically destroyed in the battle, galloped right into the midst of the men who rushed to arrest it and immediately fell back in alarm, for swinging to the bridle was the whole left arm of the charger's rider, the fingers of the hand firmly grasping the reins. The arm appeared to have been severed a few inches below the shoulder and was certainly that of an officer, but who the officer was has never been satisfactorily established.

So moved were the hardened men of battle at the horrible sight that no one would touch the horse, and the animal was allowed to gallop off, to be killed a few minutes later in crossing before some Prussian guns. Thrilling as the incident was, many of the brave fellows who witnessed it declared that their first, almost irresistible, impulse was to throw down their arms and bolt. Yet it was with the help of just such men that General von Goben routed the French that memorable day in August, 1870.

It is a well known fact that the finest and bravest troops the world can produce have no immunity from that strange and mysterious madness known to military history as "war panic." A heavy war, frequent sanguinary engagements, night marches and surprises sometimes play havoc with soldiers' nervous systems and render them more like high spirited colts than men who have taken the field prepared to suffer immeasurable horrors and take death cheerfully.

During the peninsular war two British regiments, the very pick of the army and seasoned veterans, were marching along in good order when a rumor ran down the lines that the enemy was at hand. The next moment the line of orderly soldiers was changed into an elongated mob of armed men throwing away arms, baggage and all they carried, running away in every direction, blind terror in their hearts, their faces blanched and their ears deaf to the thundered commands of their officers.

For the moment they knew but one sentiment, one emotion, a sudden, passionate, blind terror, and they fled without thinking whether they were running into the arms of the thing they dreaded or not. It was a terror that was madness, and only its madness redeems it from dishonor. If anything were necessary to demonstrate the unnaturalness of the panic it would be done by the grand fact that the moment it became known that the enemy was really at hand the men instantly fell in and showed the utmost eagerness to attack.

Such "war panics" are mysteries. Even the most experienced military officer cannot satisfactorily explain them. There is something so unnaturally—almost uncannily—unreasonable about them which eliminates any dishonor, and it is particularly remarkable that "war panics" have mostly occurred among regiments whose fearlessness and prowess have made the hearts of their countrymen heave with pride.

Paradoxical.

"Mr. Upham," said one of the young women, "our club is going to give a measuring social this week, and we want you to come."

"A measuring social?" he asked. "What is that?"

"You pay 25 cents for every foot of your height and 10 cents for each extra inch."

"I wish I could go to oblige you," said Mr. Upham, who measured 6 feet 3, "but I am a little too long and a great deal too short."—Chicago Tribune.

A Genius.

Applicant—Is there an opening here for a sharp young man?

Employer—What can you do?

Applicant (confidently)—Anything.

Employer—Very well. Take my chair here and tell me how to run this business on a profitable basis. We've been waiting years for you to be born.

THE SUICIDE.

Toil worn, but trusting Zeno's mad belief,
A soul went wailing from the world of grief;
A wild hope led the way,
Then suddenly—dismay!
Lo, the old load was there—
The duty, the despair!
Nothing had changed; still only one escape
From its old self into the angel shape.
—Edwin Markham in Scribner's Magazine.

JUST LIKE HER FATHER.

She Got In a Stipulation Protecting Her Own Interests.

The wooing had progressed splendidly, it had even progressed to a point where the lad had been won—that is, ostensibly won. If she proved to be a truthful girl, she would in time be his wife. If she were not truthful—well, no man wants a wife who is not truthful. That's the way some men console themselves when they fail to marry.

But she seemed to be truthful. As he drew her closer to him he whispered:

"And when we are married, dearest, we will have the happiest home in all the wide, wide world!"

"Yes, George," she replied.

"There can never be a harsh word in our home."

"No, George,"

"And when I come home tired and worn out with work at the office and the worries of business you'll be kind to me?"

"Y-e-s, George."

"I knew you would. You'll soothe me and put me in better humor?"

"Ye-e-s; but I say, George!"

"Yes, dearest."

"Why shouldn't you do a little of this yourself?"

"Why, darling"—

"Yes, that's all right. But to come right down to business, as papa says, why shouldn't you also be kind to me when things go wrong? I don't want to do it all, you know. You're not looking for a private nurse, are you?"

"Why, Mabel!"

"When the cook leaves unexpectedly to go to the bedside of her second cousin, you might be just a trifle considerate, you know."

"How strangely you talk, pet!"

"Well, they say I'm papa's girl, you know, and I notice when any one tries to make a bargain with him he generally gets some stipulations to his own interest put in just as a precaution."

* * * * * * *

George and Mabel have now been married exactly 5 years and 3 months and at the moment of going to press have never had a single quarrel.—Pearson's.

He Had His Reasons.

A scholar on coming into a parlor where the doctor had laid a fine bunch of grapes for his own eating took it up and said:

"I publish the banns between these grapes and my mouth. If any one knows any just cause or impediment why these two should not be joined together, let them declare it."

The doctor, being but in the next room, overheard all that was said, and, coming into the school, ordered the boy who had eaten his grapes to be taken up, or, as they called it, horsed on another boy's back. But before he proceeded to the usual discipline he cried out aloud, as the delinquent had done:

"I publish the banns between my rod and this boy's breech. If any one knows any just cause and impediment why these two should not be joined together, let them declare it."

"I forbid the banns!" cried the boy.

"Why?" asked the doctor.

"Because the parties are not agreed," replied the boy.

Which answer so pleased the doctor, who loved to find any readiness of wit in his scholars, that he ordered the boy to be set down.—London Tit-Bits.

Another Kind.

When Johnny Hobbs left his home up among the New Hampshire hills to visit his grandmother in Worcester, Mass., he was cautioned by his mother that he would find things in the city strangely different from those at home.

Johnny arrived in the early afternoon, and long before tea time his grandmother, who lived most simply, told him to run out to the pantry and get a bowl of milk which she had left there "for a hungry boy."

A moment later she followed him and, to her amazement, beheld her grandson bravely at work on a bowl of spearmint tea, which she had forgetfully put in the place where she had told him to find the milk.

"Why, child," she cried, seizing the bowl from poor Johnny, "don't you know this isn't milk?"

"I—I knew it wasn't like Hillbury milk," stammered Johnny, with a final gulp, "but I thought maybe it was the kind folks had in Worcester!"—Youth's Companion.

Seeking a Separation.

"Do you give gas here?" asked a wild looking man who rushed into a dentist's office.

"We do," replied the dentist.

"Does it put a fellow to sleep?"

"It does."

"You could break his jaw, and he wouldn't feel it?"

"He would know nothing of it."

"Well, that'll do. Got it all ready for a fellow to take?"

"Yes. Take a seat in this chair and show me your tooth."

"Tooth be hanged!" said the excited caller, beginning rapidly to remove his coat and vest. "I want you to pull a porous plaster off my back."

Where Amber Is Found.

Gold of the Baltic sea, as amber is often called, is found in various places on the globe, but nowhere in such abundance as on the shores of the Baltic from Memel to Dantzic, and there principally on the coast of the oblong piece of land jutting out into the sea between the Kurische and the Frische Haff. It is, in fact, a vegetable product, a fossil gum of a coniferous tree, and from time immemorial it has been used as a jewel by many a fair lady.

Constant Effort to Please.

"Marie, after we are married what course shall you pursue to retain my love?"

"Oh, Harry, I shall spend an awful lot of money on fine clothes and look just as pretty as I can!"—Chicago Record.

A compilation of dates from the year 416 to 1867 indicates that Japan must expect a destructive earthquake about once in two and a half years.

We believe it will be found that, next to electricity, flattery is the greatest force in the world.—Atchison Globe.

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

The Wife Felt the Shock Experienced by Her Husband.

"I have heard several times of telepathic communication," said a gentleman well known in the hotels of Washington to a Star reporter, "but I never had it brought home so closely to me as it was the other day. I was visiting at the house of a friend who is a practical electrician and who has charge of a dynamo in one of the department buildings. He happened to be absent at the time, although it was past his usual time for getting home, and his wife and I were sitting in the parlor commenting upon his tardiness, for he was usually the most punctual of men.

"Just as I looked at the clock for perhaps the sixth or seventh time and had noted that it lacked 15 minutes of being 5 o'clock my hostess gave a slight gasp and sat rigid in her chair. Every muscle seemed to be tense, and she gave the appearance of one laboring under the strongest shock. For the space of perhaps a second she remained in this condition and then suddenly grew limp and helpless as if some strain under which she had been laboring had been removed. Almost immediately she revived and looked around with a questioning air. When I say that all this occupied not more than two or three seconds at the most, you will realize how queer it all was.

"'Isn't it funny?' she said on coming to. 'I feel exactly as though I had received a terrible electric shock. I knew the sensation because my husband has a small battery in the house and often gives me electricity for nervousness.'

"At that moment the telephone bell rang, and I answered it. The message was that my friend had taken hold of the wrong lever at the switchboard that distributed the current from his dynamo and that the surgeons at a nearby hospital hoped to save his life. I asked when it occurred, and the reply came, 'About a quarter to 5.'

"I can't explain it, and I don't intend to try. I have trouble enough of my own of a very material nature without going into the supernatural to hunt for more problems to figure out. I am happy to say that my friend entirely recovered, but both he and his estimable spouse are as much at a loss as I am in reasoning out the strange occurrence."—Washington Star.

A BOTTOMLESS PIT.

One of the Curiosities of the Majestic Palisades.

Hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers gaze at the Palisades, on the New Jersey side of the Hudson, every day, but not one in 10,000 knows there is over there a bottomless pit, as great a curiosity in its way as is the caldron in the Devil's lake region of California. It is situated in West New York, about three miles north of Hoboken, on the summit of the Palisades. At this point the top of the ridge is 227 feet above the level of the Hudson river at its base.

This pit apparently ends in water which rises and falls with the tides in the Hudson, but the attempts of the authorities as well as of private individuals to fill it up have proved futile. It is still there, and the trees, rock and earth that have been dumped into it have disappeared as if into the bowels of the earth. Soundings have been made, but no stable bottom has been found.

The West New York authorities several years ago thought they had succeeded in finding a bottom. They had thrown into the water a large quantity of tree tops and upon these had heaped a pile of stone. This sank to a certain depth and then appeared to be stationary. On top of this were deposited hundreds of cartloads of earth, with logs crosswise, thus making a roadway over which trucks and vehicles passed.

The next morning, however, there wasn't a trace of the filling. The water at the bottom of the pit was as clear as before. The surface of the lake covers about half an acre, but there has never been a fish hauled from its depths.

It stood in the way of the West Shore railroad when it was about to be built in 1880. The road intended to run its tunnel from the Weehawken terminal to the opposite side of the Palisades at New Durham, directly over this pit, but after the right of way had been bought the company had to abandon the route and go about 1,000 feet to the south.—New York Herald.

A Stomach Agitator.

"All that has been written of the physical beauty of Japan," said a traveler, "is really inadequate. Language simply fails to tell you what really is there in the way of scenery. You must actually visit the country to appreciate it. But while Japanese life, Japanese houses and Japanese scenery are replete with interest and beauty Japanese food is an abomination to the civilized stomach and as such to be absolutely eschewed.

"Take the raw fish, for instance, they serve. The first time I tasted it I was forcibly reminded of the man who invented the 'flapjack' which when cooked on one side automatically turned over and cooked the other side as well. The scheme worked out to perfection, and fortune seemed to loom large in the near future for the inventor, when a drawback to the scheme was discovered. The 'flapjack' once swallowed kept on turning. That's what happens when you eat the raw fish of Japan."—New York Tribune.

The New Reporter.

"Here," said the city editor to the new reporter, "in describing this shooting affray you say 'the bullet entered Ferguson's body at corner of the courthouse, taking a downward course.' That's very bad. Take your copy and see if you can't do better with it."

"Oh, yes," replied the young man just out of college, "I see, now you mention it, that it might be done better."

So he wrote it as follows:

"The bullet struck Ferguson near the throat and glanced, taking a downward course and coming out just below the right shoulder blade at the courthouse corner."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Something Comic.

Brownbugge (to waitress who has handed him a newspaper)—Ain't yer got nothing comic? I likes to have something funny to look at while I'm a-heating.

Waitress—There's a looking glass straight in front of you, sir.—London Tit-Bits.

A light of one candle power can be plainly seen at a distance of one mile, and one of three candle power at two miles.

In Great Britain there are said to be nearly 300 religious sects.

GLORIOUS HAIR

Is a matter of choice. Any woman may have it if she takes the trouble.

HERE'S PROOF

Miss Carrie Sparr, 2780 Cherry Street, Kansas City, Mo., writes: "Six weeks ago I began using the **Seven Sutherland Sisters' Scalp Cleaner and Hair Grower.** My hair was very thin, having fallen out from scarlet fever. Thick, glossy hair is now coming in, and I am positive the remedies have greatly helped me. I advise everyone to use them."

They CURE where others fail.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

TRICK OF A SHREWD CASHIER.

How He Saved $50,000 For His Bank by Prompt Action.

A cashier employed in a large western city recently went over the collateral held by his loan clerk simply by way of precaution. He noticed that one of the bank's best customers had over $50,000 out on bills of lading of cattle on the way north. As the house in question had an abattoir this was not surprising. The firm was rated at over $500,000, and its transactions were on a large scale. Suddenly it occurred to him that the way bills looked very much alike. Comparison showed that they were written by the same hand. He took one to the railroad which was supposed to have issued it and found that it was a forgery. The handwriting on the bills was that of a member of the firm which was borrowing the money. This could mean but one thing—the firm was in desperate financial difficulties and about to go under.

It was now too late to do anything in the matter that day. The cashier did not say anything to anybody, but went home. He did not sleep that night, but planned out his campaign for the next morning. The loans were all subject to call at any time. He waited until after the clearing house returns were in for the day to excite no suspicion. Then he had the guilty partner in the cattle firm rung up on the telephone.

"Very sorry," he said to the cattle man nonchalantly, "but we are debtors in the clearing house today. Money is a little scarce. Guess we'll have to ask you to repay that $50,000 worth of loans today. Sorry to inconvenience you, and if you want the money a little later will be glad to have you call around."

"Very well," came the reply. "Will you have a check on our account in your bank or on our other bank?"

"Better draw on the other bank, as that is customary," replied the cashier.

In a few minutes the check, duly certified by the cashier of the rival institution, was sent in. The cashier took the precaution to send around to the other bank to make sure that the certificate was no forgery. Then he sent for the forger.

"Now," said he, "I have my money, and I can speak plainly. I want you to take your account out of this bank."

"What do you mean?" demanded the cattle dealer.

"You know perfectly well what I mean," was the reply. "You may take your account out of this bank and keep it out. We have no use for it."

The account was withdrawn. Within less than 30 days the failure of the cattle firm was announced.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

IRVING AND MONTAGUE.

One of Their Practical Jokes That Scared Their Friends.

In Scott's "The Drama of Yesterday and Today" the author tells of a practical joke played by Irving and Harry Montague upon a number of their friends, and "in its execution was seen the first dawning glimmer of that tragic force that was ultimately to find expression in Hood's 'Dream of Eugene Aram' and 'The Bells.'" Irving and Montague, hitherto the best allies, began to quarrel on their way to a picnic, and their friends feared some tragic consequences. After luncheon both of the men disappeared.

Smale's face turned deadly pale. He felt that his worst fears were being realized. With one wild cry: "They're gone! What on earth has become of them?" he made a dash down the Dargle over the rocks and bowlders, with the remainder of the picnic party at his heels.

At the bottom of a "dreadful hollow behind the little wood" a fearful sight presented itself to the astonished friends. There on a stone sat Henry Irving in his shirt sleeves, his long hair matted over his eyes, his thin hands and white face all smeared with blood and dangling an open clasp knife.

He was muttering to himself in a savage tone: "I've done it! I've done it! I said I would! I said I would!"

Tom Smale, in an agony of fear, rushed up to Irving, who waved him on one side with threatening gestures. "For God's sake, man," screamed the distracted Smale, "tell us where he is!"

Irving, scarcely moving a muscle, pointed to a heap of dead leaves and in sepulchral tones cried: "He's there, there! I've done for him! I've murdered him!"

Smale literally bounded to the heap and began flinging aside the leaves in every direction. Presently he found the body of Harry Montague lying face downward. Almost paralyzed with terror, Smale just managed to turn the head round and found Montague convulsed with laughter, with a pocket handkerchief in his mouth to prevent an explosion. Never was better acting seen on any stage.

Sacred Ground.

The ground on which a foreign legation stands is considered as belonging to the country whose flag floats from the legation roof. Supposing a member of a foreign legation in London committed a murder, all we could do would be to "suggest" (a favorite diplomatic word, always used, except in relation to China) that the offender should be sent back to his native country and punished there. Some time ago when a certain gentleman, whose name was well known at the time, was kidnaped into the Chinese legation an inspector from Scotland Yard immediately proceeded thither and released the prisoner. This was a most serious breach of international law and was intently discussed "in diplomatic circles." Since the Chinese legation is part and parcel of China, an invasion of the Celestial empire was thus made by a Scotland Yard official.—Chambers' Journal.

ALL ABOUT THE HARMONICA.

Hundreds of Varieties Made and Many Thousands Sold Annually.

The harmonica, simple as it might seem to be, is made in hundreds of varieties, counting sizes and styles and their different musical keys. All single harmonicas, including the very cheapest, are produced in seven keys, A to G inclusive. Double harmonicas, with two sets of reeds, are made with the two sides in different keys, and then there are harmonicas three sided, four sided, five sided and six sided, each side being tuned in a different key. Single harmonicas are also sold in sets of four in as many keys. The key most commonly used is probably C.

The many thousands of harmonicas sold in this country annually are all imported, some from Austria, but by far the greater number from Germany. They are made largely in factories, but still to a considerable extent, either in whole or in part, in homes and often by women, cheap labor enabling the production of them at very low cost. In factories the tuners of harmonicas sit at tables that are partitioned off something like desks in telegraph offices to give each operator a separate inclosure and avoid confusion with other sounds close at hand. The reeds are tuned to those of a correctly tuned harmonica which is used as a guide, the work being done with a file and a knife, with which the several tongues are scraped or filed or cut in whatever degree may be required to bring them into tune.

Harmonicas are sold at all sorts of prices, from 5 cents to $3 or $4. At prices above 50 cents the harmonica is likely to be double. Double harmonicas of larger size and more elaborate finish range in price up to $1.50.

Harmonicas with more than two sides begin with the three sided ones at about $1.25 and run from that up in price, according to size and quality and number of sides, to those having six sides, in as many keys, and 72 holes and called concert harmonicas and selling at $3.50 or more. The harmonica is commonly deemed a toy and is chiefly sold and used as such, but good music can be got out of a good harmonica, and it is more or less used as a musical instrument and played with other instruments or as an accompaniment to the human voice. A stringed instrument could, of course, be tuned to play with a harmonica of any key, but that harmonica might not do to accompany other music written perhaps in a different key and played upon a piano and not easily transposed. Such and other requirements, as of the voice, are met by the harmonica that can be played in several keys, and the putting up together in a box of four single harmonicas of as many keys is with the same purpose in view.

Of odd harmonicas other than those that are standard and familiar there is one kind with a tremolo attachment by means of which a tremolo effect may be given to the notes. There is another kind of harmonica made with gong bells attached that can be manipulated by the player.

Of harmonica holders, designed to hold the harmonica to a player's lips while he is using his hands to play another instrument at the same time, which would be most commonly, a guitar, there are at least three kinds. One is an adjustable holder that goes around and rests on the shoulders, the others being in one way another attached to and supported upon the player's clothing. And there are also made harmonica pouches, of leather and of chamois skin, and in various sizes and having at their opening end framed jaws that snap together as those of pouch pocketbooks do, in which harmonicas may be carried.—New York Sun.

Sagacity Shown by Deer.

A stag had been turned out before a pack of hounds, and, when somewhat pressed by them, I observed it twice says a contributor to Our Animal Friends, to go among a flock of sheep and in both cases to double back, evidently with the intention of baffling the pursuit of the dogs. It would thus seem that the animal was aware of its being followed by the scent and not by sight.

Mr. G. S. Erb, writing from Salt Lake City, tells of the sagacity of deer in that district in avoiding gun traps. The deer are very partial to the tops of maple trees, and, when food was scarce on account of snow, it was his custom to cut down a maple tree and to place a gun, connected with the tree, in such a way that the deer could not pass between the trees and the gun without pressing the line so as to discharge the gun and consequently to get shot. This experiment, he says, he tried at least 60 times, but never succeeded in killing the deer until he substituted a black linen thread for the fishline which he had first used, and then he had no difficulty in killing them, as the thread was so small and black that they could not distinguish it.

Rhodes and Matrimony.

Cecil Rhodes at one time had a private secretary of whom he entertained a high opinion and whose services he greatly valued. One fine morning this favorite abruptly announced that he was going to be married. The colossus was speechless with indignation for a moment, and then, glaring at the culprit, he growled out, "What on earth am I going to do for another secretary?"

Without waiting for a reply he strode from the room, slamming the door behind him with great violence. His good nature, however, prompted him to extend the forgiving hand later on, and he gave to the bride some fine diamonds. In addition, he lent them his own carriage and horses for use to and from the church.

It never entered his head to give his erstwhile favorite secretary any more employment. Such a crime as matrimony, though forgiven, could not be condoned.

To Keep Silver Bright.

When the clerk in the pure and plated silverware department opens a showcase, you may detect the pungent odor of camphor. Inquiry reveals the fact that large blocks of gum camphor are deposited here and there in the case and that the effect of the effluvia is to keep the metal from tarnishing. "It would be practically impossible to keep our silver clean and bright without camphor," explained the floorwalker.—New York Press.

C. O. D.

The Friend—They say he had to settle $250,000 on his eldest daughter because of a mole on her forehead.

The Fool—That was a case of spot cash.—Kansas City Independent.

Advice.

Smith (deaf)—What is the matter, Jones?

Jones—I've got the headache.

Smith (who mistook it for toothache)—Why don't you have it filled?

REPAIRING SEVERED ARTERIES.

A Surgical Feat That Was Long Thought to Be an Impossibility.

In the medical archives in the library of St. Petersburg is an account of a most wonderful operation performed by Kamtsky, one of the greatest surgeons of his time, an operation like which no other is recorded. Poitiakosh, a rich farmer, cattle raiser and reindeer farmer, residing north of St. Petersburg, suffered an injury to the upper end of the right thigh, caused by being violently hurled from his sleigh, the latter having struck a stump. The farmer in falling was jagged by a snag which struck about two inches below the fold of the flank, causing a torn, bleeding, gaping wound of about four inches in length, directly downward and in a line over the femoral artery (the large artery which supplies the entire leg with blood), the latter vessel having been laid bare and severely bruised in the wreck, no large vessels having been torn.

Kamtsky, with the great wisdom of a world of experience, wisely apprehended the possible results of this peculiar wound, and for the next 24 hours he spent every minute of his time, valuable as it was, working with chemical fire, molten substances and apparatus of divers kinds until finally the object of his efforts was finished, a small, hollow, elastic, colorless tube about five inches long, the composition of which is not recorded, consequently not known. In 12 hours after his task was finished careful scrutiny of the injured limb revealed a slightly bluish tint, scarcely noticeable, on the end of the great toe. This was the signal for operation to the surgeon, and the stockman was immediately taken to the operating room, where in order to arrest oncoming gangrene he was subjected to an odd and experimental operation.

After the patient was anaesthetized the wound was uncovered, carefully cleaned and the tissue carefully pushed and dissected away from the large artery, exposing about 3½ inches of bruised vessel ready to disintegrate. A clamp was placed on the artery an inch above where normal sound tissue began. Then he cut the artery at the junction of the bruised and sound tissue, and, carefully drawing the mysterious tube from its aseptic hiding place, he slipped the cut, round end of the vessel into it about an inch, being exceedingly careful while so doing to keep the hollow tube collapsed and empty so as to avoid all danger produced by the entrance of air.

Repeating the same process at the lower end of the artery, he inserted the tube into the end of the vessel about the same distance as the upper end lay in the tube. Then gently releasing the lower clamp, he allowed the tube to fill with blood from the portion of the vessels below. Then the final test came when he gently and steadily moved the clamp above the tube, thus establishing an unbroken channel which would carry the blood to its normal distribution. A slight pouching of the tube at first caused some fear as to whether it were strong enough to stand the pressure of the heart wave of blood as the latter pulsated through its new channel. This latter defect was overcome, however, when the tube was laid in the bed of the bruised exsected portion and the external support of the muscles and tissues gave it sufficient strength to overcome the pressure of the blood stream. The wound was carefully closed, the parts set at rest and results awaited. In 36 hours the blue tint had disappeared from the toe, and the color of the skin of the leg changed from a pale ashy to a pink.

Two months afterward the patient was attending his everyday duties as formerly, suffering no inconvenience whatever from his wound. Five years afterward the patient died of acute pneumonia, and a post mortem examination of the seat of the wound revealed a strong, firm plastic composition tube immediately in the "site" of the composition tube, the latter having been absorbed by the blood, not, however, before the lymphatics had so encysted it, just as a bullet becomes encysted in the body after months of time, to the extent that when the tube was eaten away by the blood this fibrous coat answered the original plan of circulation.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Milton and "Paradise Regained."

After some common discourses had passed between us he (Milton) called for a manuscript of his, which, being brought, he delivered to me, bidding me take it home with me and read it at my leisure and, when I had done so, return it to him with my judgment. When I came home and had set myself to read it, I found it was that excellent poem which we entitled "Paradise Lost."

After I had, with the best attention, read it through I made him another visit and returned to him his book. He asked me how I liked it and what I thought of it, which I modestly but freely told him, and after some further discourse about it I pleasantly said to him, "Thou hast said much here of paradise lost, but what hast thou to say of paradise found?"

He made no answer, but sat some time in a muse, then broke off that discourse and fell upon another subject. So when "Paradise Regained" was written Milton said in a pleasant tone, "That is owing to you, for you put it into my head by the question you put to me at Chalfont, which before I had not thought of."—"History of Thomas Ellwood."

Little Tenaera.

Here is a little exercise in punctuation that a normal school young woman recently brought home to puzzle her father:

It is not and I said but or.

Looks a little confused, doesn't it?

Simple though.

A few quotation marks and two commas will fix it all right. For instance:

"It is not 'and,'" I said, "but 'or.'"

Here is a still simpler catch that may bother you some:

"All 0."

Not much in it, perhaps, but enough to make it troublesome.

Too hard?

And yet it's "Nothing after all."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Wonder.

The water carts of a certain Irish town are decorated with patent medicine advertisements. An innocent Irishman from the rural districts looked at one the other day and remarked:

"Faith, it's no wonder D. is healthy whin they water the streets with Jones' sarsaparilla!"

"I had a running, itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and itching instantly, and quickly effected permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

THE SEARCH STOPS.

The Right Thing Has Been Found. A Portsmouth Citizen Shows the Way.

Once more we are indebted to a Portsmouth citizen for a public statement that throws more light on a subject of ever-increasing interest. People have been deceived by false misrepresentations from time immemorial. No wonder they are skeptical of all claims endorsed by strangers, residing in far-distant parts of the Union. It is no longer necessary to accept such endorsements, for local citizens are giving their testimony, and 'tis an easy matter for any reader to investigate the correctness of such evidence as the folowing:

Mr. Lemuel White of 26 Bridge street, ex-conductor on the Boston & Maine railroad, says: "I had something wrong with my kidneys for five years. At first there were pains and aches in the small of my back, then annoying ces from the kidney secretions set in and broke my rest at night. I was oppressed with languor and loss of energy. I thought from reading notices about Doan's Kidney Pills they might help me, and I procured a box at Philbrick's pharmacy. They acted on my kidneys right away. The urinary difficulty was first to mend. When on my second box I could sit comfortably and read my paper of an evening without experiencing any jerking of the limbs that every other remedy had failed to stop. I am confident that a better remedy does not exist."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster—Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Drink Only The Purest

FINE OLD

Ky. Taylor

WHISKEY.

If you want purity and richness of flavor, try our OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR, 8 years old and our own distillation and guaranteed pure. Bottled and shipped direct from our warehouses by us. None genuine without our signature on both labels. For consumption, Indigestion, and all ailments requiring stimulant OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR has no superior. Sold by all first-class druggists, grocers, and liquor dealers.

Sold by Globe Grocery Co., Portsmouth, N. H.

For a Stylish Hitchout

Go to

C. E. Dempsey's Stable

Deer Street

Or call him by telephone and he will send any rig you want to your door.

Choice Horses,

Well Equipped Carriages

OLIVER W. BAILEY

SUCCESSOR TO SAMUEL S. FLETCHER

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

— AND —

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at entrance, No. 2 Hanover Street, at residence, Cor New Castle Street and Raynes' Ave.

Telephone 59—2

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement.

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works,

And has received the commendation of Engineers, Architects and Consumers generally.

Persons wanting cement should not be deceived. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. BROUGHTON

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE HERALD.

(formerly The Evening Post)

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FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS.

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1900.

Abdul Hamid of Constantinople, is the W. J. Bryan of the Orient. He thinks that a promise to pay money is money.

As we understand the matter, the sultan of Turkey proposes to settle his debt to this country by sending over here and buying a lot of goods on credit.

Mr. Bryan threatens to stop talking next week and keep silent for two whole months, but he is only fooling. Besides that, he isn't the man to attempt the impossible.

"Coin" Harvey's new book on money and things isn't selling well at all. Such literature will never be popular as long as there are so many bank books in the hands of the people.

Among the recent arrivals in Nebraska is the Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Texas. He expresses himself as greatly pleased with the country, but doubts the genuineness of its prosperity.

New Hampshire should now put forth her claim to have one of the new battleships authorized named in honor of the state. With Hon. Frank W. Hackett as assistant secretary of the navy the battle ought to be half won.

When the concert of European power assembles beneath the wall of Constantinople to serenade the debt-dodging sultan the first number on the programme will doubtless be one with a refrain running, "Pay, pay, pay."

More new national banks have been organized in the last month than in any full year since the system was established, and nearly all of them are small ones, mostly with a capital of $25,000 each. These facts signify that the people's end of the "Money Power" is getting ready to do business.

The slight Governor Rollins gave Portsmouth in his failure to give the city a representative on the Kearsarge gift committee was undoubtedly unintentional and will have no effect on the part our citizens will play in the celebration. The greater part of the work on the celebration will devolve on our people.

Not since the inauguration of the anti imperialist crusade against any increase in the influence and growth of the United States has a more apt and felicitous response appeared to the plea of mercenary motive than was that made by Secretary Long on Thursday night at the manufacturer's banquet in Boston. It is true, said he, that this is a material age, if by this is meant that it is an age devoted to the development of material resources and of their contribution to the wants and needs of the people; not merely to their physical wants and needs, but through the development of these, to their intellectual and moral advancement. This effects the very essence of American inspiration. We are in a material age, and surrender to its spirit, because by it we, and others in the world's van, are what we are. It lies at the very root of modern progres in every direction.

THE ITALIAN IMMIGRANT.

The strike of the Italian laborers at Croton dam should not be allowed to pass into history without calling attention to a remarkable and unprecedented condition of affairs which has slowly and unobtrusively fastened itself upon the country within the last five years. Up to the year 1880 the class of immigrants coming to the United States was composed of various nationalities, mainly from Germany, Great Britain and the Scandinavian peninsula. As a rule those immigrants came here with the full intention of becoming citizens and permanently casting their lot, whether for good or evil, with us.

During the past two decades a remarkable change has taken place in the elements of nationality coming here, so that now those from Italy, of whom 95 percent come from the south of Rome, will aggregate, during the present fiscal year, about one hundred thousand. The peculiar characteristic of the Italian immigrant, as distinguished from all others, is that the Italian leaving Italy, whether it be for South America or the United States, is considered by the Italian government as an Italian colonist, whose emigration is encouraged because of the benefits to accrue to the mother land, to which he is ultimately supposed to return.

The theory of Italian proprietorship in domination over residents of the United States was not officially manifested until the year 1894, when the Italian government considered the experiment, with the consent of the treasury department, of establishing an Italian governmental agency at the port of New York to, in a measure, control their immigration. This was given a fair trial and discontinued last year by Secretory Gage as not having fulfilled the promises of its founders, and, in a measure, being contrary to public policy. Since January 1 this bureau has been established in New York city itself, which shows that the theory has not been abandoned by the Italian government.

A well founded statement has appeared in the cable dispatches from Rome, that the Italian government is contemplating the establishment of a branch of the bank of Naples in New York for the purpose of controlling the financial deposits of their Italian subjects here, and also a labor bureau, which will farm out Italian labor to employers directly, under Italian governmental auspices. This will explain the interference of the Italian government's consul general at Croton dam. There was no interference with the rights or liberties of Italian subjects which would call for action on the part of the Italian government. On the contrary, these Italian subjects were in a state of defiance of law, yet the only authority they would in any way recognize was the Italian consul general. The logic of the situation is obvious, the danger imminent and it should not be allowed to proceed further without proper consideration.

Great Events From Little Causes.

While staying at the court of Frederick II of Prussia Voltaire presented Mme. de Pompadour's compliments to the king, who scornfully replied, "Je ne la connais pas." Out of vengeance for so much insult, as she deemed it, madame induced the weakminded Louis XV to convert his country's long standing hostility against Austria into friendship. A Franco-Austrian army then took the field against Prussia, and as it was an easy matter for madame to enlist the practical sympathy of Elizabeth of Russia, who had been the subject of Frederick's indiscreet remarks also, half a million lives were lost.—Notes and Queries.

Successful Shot.

"I shot a wildcat last week," began Mr. Perrysville, who was telling stories.

"Oh, you brave man!" cried Miss Northside. "Tell us all about it!"

"Yes. It was in the petroleum district, you know. I shot a wildcat oil well. It required 40 quarts of nitroglycerin, and I tell you the explosion made the oil flow freely."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

His Title.

Mrs. Wiggles—I didn't know that Mr. Binks had a title.

Mrs. Waggles—Neither did I. What is it?

Mrs. Wiggles—Well, his servant says that everything comes addressed "James Binks, C. O. D."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Abusive.

Mrs. Bingo—You must be careful what you say to the cook, dear, or she will leave.

Bingo—Why, was I hard on her?

"Were you! Why, any one would have thought you were talking to me."—Life.

The Best Food for Infants

Nature planned that infants should have only milk for at least the first year of life. But thin milk, skimmed milk, will not nourish. It's the milk that is rich in cream, or fat, that does the work. This is because fat is positively necessary for the growing body.

Scott's Emulsion

contains the best fat, in the form of Cod-Liver Oil, for all delicate children.

They thrive greatly under its use. Soon they weigh more, eat more, play better and look better. It's just the right addition to their regular food. The hypophosphites of lime and soda in it are necessary to the growth and formation of bone and teeth.

At all druggists, 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Boers Still Active

LONDON, May 1, 2:00 A. M.—The Boers are now showing activity west of Bloemfontein and threaten the communications with the British force at Warrenton. General Hunter is about to start on his two hundred mile march to the relief of Mafeking. East of Bloemfontein the Boers were still holding the hills on Sunday night. Long wagon trains of wheat are passing through Ladybrand to the Boer army. The morning papers all give prominence to the statement that General Buller has forwarded his resignation to Lord Roberts and that the latter has refused to accept it.

Given Walking Papers.

PRETORIA, April 30.—As one of the results of the Johannesburg explosion, the government has ordered thirty subjects to leave the republic within twenty-four hours.

Favor For Cronje.

JAMESTOWN, ST. HELENA, April 30.—General Cronje and his wife, together with his private secretary, were permitted to attend religious services at Deadwood camp, yesterday, and were given their first ride through the country. The change seemed to afford General Cronje great pleasure. He was received with cheers.

GOEBEL MURDER CASE.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 30.—At the session of the court here today, Caleb Powers, John Davis, Harlan Whittier, W. H. Colson and Tallow Coombs were indicted on a charge of complicity in the Goebel murder. A motion for change of venue was overruled. All pleaded not guilty. Former Governor Brown, for the defense, moved for dismissal of the indictments; but it was overruled. The grand jury is still in session, but no additional indictments have been reported. A number of witnesses failed to appear in court. They will be charged with contempt.

ARRANGED FOR DETROIT TRIP.

CONCORD, N. H., April 30.—The brigade officials of the New Hampshire division, U. R. K. P., held their annual meeting here today and made arrangements for the trip to the national encampment at Detroit, in August. A banquet was held this evening.

STAY OF SENTENCE.

NEW YORK, April 30.—After Miller of Franklin syndicate fame had been sentenced to ten years in prison, he was granted a stay of ten days and was remanded to jail. He appeared quite unconcerned.

FITZ AS CLEVER AS EVER.

NEW YORK, April 30.—At the Hercules club tonight, Bob Fitzsimmons put out Ed Dunkhorst, the "Syracuse giant," in less than two rounds of what was scheduled to be a twenty-five round bout. The knockout was given after two minutes and six seconds of fighting in the second round. Fitzsimmons showed up as clever as ever and was unhurt.

BASE BALL.

The following is the result of the games played in the National league yesterday:

Brooklyn 5, Boston 2; at Brooklyn.

Philadelphia 14, New York 13; at Philadelphia.

Chicago 9, St. Louis 6; at Chicago.

CORN FACTORY BURNED.

PORTLAND, ME., April 30.—This afternoon fire destroyed a large corn factory and storehouse at Center village. The loss is ten thousand dollars and the insurance is small. The conflagration was a fierce one and the firemen had hard work to stop it from spreading.

GRANITE CUTTERS STRIKE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 30.—Twenty union granite cutters struck at five o'clock this afternoon, causing one or two shops to shut down. The situation is quiet and the manufacturers are reconciled to it, having been anticipating the strike for some time.

BRILLIANT DEWEY BALL.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The ball at the Auditorium in honor of Admiral Dewey was attended by about two thousand people and proved a very brilliant affair. The decorations were magnificent.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Forecast for New England: Fair and cooler Tuesday, Wednesday fair and warmer, fresh northwest winds.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

A STUDY OF IDIOTS.

The Special Ability Sometimes Shown by the Weakminded.

Insane people and maniacs frequently present neoflia and great artistic activity, and idiots frequently display special aptitudes in which they become superior to normal men, some of them becoming true prodigies, as is shown by Dr. Peterson in The Popular Science Monthly, October, 1896, especially in arithmetical and musical ability, with a particular inclination to imitate in models, drawings and pictures the objects which they have before them.

One of the most curious examples of this is "Blind Tom," a pure blooded negro born in Georgia in 1840. Born blind he showed no intelligence, except for sounds. He could not speak a word, but he could repeat any sound which he heard. Merely by the aid of sound he could repeat Greek, Latin, German and English texts, however long after he had heard them recited, could play on the piano from memory any piece, however difficult to follow, and had learned by memory 500 pieces of music.

Among cases of extraordinary memory in idiots Morel cites a cretin who remembered the date of the funerals of all the persons who had died in his parish within 85 years, with the names of those who had taken part in these funerals. Morel also cites the case of an idiot who could not count up to 20, but who knew the names of all the saints in the calendar with dates of their respective feasts.

As to the imitative faculty the most curious cases are cited. At the asylum of Earlwood there was an idiot who constructed a perfect model of a ship with all its more minute details. Geoffry Mind, a cretin who died in 1814, drew cars with so much skill that his drawings are preserved in all the leading museums of Europe. Gideon Buxton, the famous lightning calculator, who died in 1702, was stupid, and Zerah Colburn, exhibited at the age of 6 as a lightning calculator, could never learn anything. He had six toes and many characteristics of degeneracy. Dasah was absolutely a fool, and yet he could multiply mentally numbers of eight and ten figures.—Lombroso in Monist.

Volley Firing.

An old soldier says: "You often hear the story tellers speak about the firing of 'volley after volley,' but my experience was that mighty little volley firing occurred in battle. When a regiment went into battle you might hear two volleys or perhaps three, but after that it became a go as you please, with each man loading and firing as fast as he could without any attention to rhythm. The volley firing was regarded as a test of good drilling, however. If a regiment managed to fire, say, four consecutive volleys, you might hear the men boasting about it at the close of the battle. Of course there may have been instances where the volley firing was kept up for a considerable space of time, but I never was in such a battle. After about the second volley it became a confused rattle and roar and crash, with the small guns pattering indiscriminately like rainfall on the roof."—Kansas City Journal.

She Voted.

"What was the topic of debate in our club today?" asked one member of the feminine society.

"The topic of debate," was the response. "Why—er—let me see—I can't remember what the topic was. But I voted on either the positive or negative side of the question. I forget which."—Washington Star.

Potato bread is used by the natives of Thuringia to feed their horses, especially when they are worked hard in very cold weather. The animals thrive on it, and their health and strength are excellent.

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makes age hair and keeps thousands in employment because it takes years from their apparent age. **Hair-Health** will positively restore gray, faded or bleached hair to its youthful color. It is not a dye. Its use cannot be detected. Equally good for men and women. April 24, 1899.

Gentlemen:—At forty my hair and mustache began turning gray. A friend on my road lost his place because his gray hair made him look older than he was. Profiting by his experience, I began using **Hay's Hair-Health**, with the result that I have the same dark-brown curly hair that I had at 21, and no one suspects it. In a recent discharge of employees I held my position, although many younger than myself, whose only fault was their gray hair, were dismissed. I have you to thank for my position. N. J. RAILROAD EMPLOYEE.

Hair-Health is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Sent by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package, by LONDON SUPPLY CO., 583 Broadway, N. Y., also a 25c. cake **Harlene Medicated Soap**, best soap for toilet, bath, skin and hair. All on receipt of 50c. and this ad.

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WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

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Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Charles F. Cole, N. C.; Fred Gardner, P. C.; Charles E. Oliver, V. C.; Geo. E. M. Smiley, V. H.; E. P. Gidney, H. P.; True W. Priest, K. of E.; Allison L. Phinney, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; James Kehoe, S. H.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, K. OF C.

Meets at K. of C. Hall, High St., First and Third Tuesdays of each month.

Officers—Geo. S. Kirvan, G. K.; W. H. Lyons, M. D., D. G. K.; Wm. McEvoy Chan.; James Whitman, Warden; J. E. Meegan, Fin. Sec.; Victor J. Murphy, Rec. Sec.; Daniel Casey, Treas.

OSGOOD LODGE, NO. 48, I. O. O. F.

Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Officers—Charles H. Kehoe, N. G.; George W. French, V. G.; Howard Anderson, Sec.; Edwin B. Prime, Treas.; Albert C. Plumer, Fin. Sec.

The Degree Flag will be displayed when degrees are to be conferred. Watch for it. All brother Odd Fellows not members of the Lodge are cordially invited to attend the Lodge meetings and are assured a cordial greeting.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, every other Thursday.

Officers — Fred Joslyn, C.; Arthur Woodsum, V. C.; Thomas D. Spinney, Jr. Ex-C.; James E. Harrold, Sr. Ex-C.; Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank C. Langley, F. S.; Edward Voudy, I. P.; William P. Gardner, O. P.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each moth, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

Officers—True W. Priest, E. R., H. B. Dow, T.; I. R. Davis, S.

BESOR SENATE, NO. 602, K. A. E. O.

Meets in Pythian Hall, Second and Fourth Fridays in each month.

Officers—Excellent Senator, Arthur S. Johnson; Sr. Seneschal, J. E. Chickering; Jr. Seneschal, Arthur C. Dares; Sarsaces, E. W. Voudy Rec. Sec., J. E. Harrold; Fin. Sec., A. O. Caswell; Treas., F. C. Langley; Sr. Vigilante, John B. Forbes; Jr. Vigilante, Chas H. Magraw; Surgeon, Dr. A. B. Sherburne; Warden, W. P. Gardner.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NINE KILLED IN PARIS.

Fatal Accident Near Exposition Grounds.

A FOOTBRIDGE BREAKS DOWN.

Many Persons Injured in the Catastrophe—Police Prevent Panic—The Bridge Set in Cement Which Had Not Hardened.

Paris, April 30.—The exposition was yesterday afternoon the scene of an appalling accident. This occurred at about half past 3 o'clock and resulted in the death of nine persons, while nine others were more or less seriously injured.

The accident was caused by the collapse of a footbridge over the Avenue de Suffren, connecting the exposition with the Globe Celeste, which is situated outside the exposition grounds. The bridge was made of cement and steel cables, or what is known among French engineers as "ciment arme."

Only yesterday morning M. Picard, being of the opinion that the bridge was not sufficiently strong, forbade its use until further precautions were taken to render it safer in view of the strain likely to be put upon it by visitors to the Globe Celeste.

At the time of the accident there were only three workmen on the bridge, and those persons who were killed or injured were passing underneath the structure to reach the river beat at the foot of the Avenue de Suffren.

As soon as the news of the accident spread through the city it called forth a feeling of horror. At first it was thought that the accident occurred in the exposition grounds themselves, and hence fears were awakened as to the safety of all the buildings lately constructed. Happily these fears are without foundation.

M. Lepine, the prefect of police, accompanied by the general secretary of the prefecture, M. Laurent, was on the spot as soon as possible after the accident, and the lines of policemen kept the crowd back from the ruins, while a detachment of soldiers and firemen who had been hastily summoned to the spot did yeoman service extricating the dead and wounded.

Picard Superintended Rescue.

MM. Picard, Chadon, Fanies and the staff of the commissariat general were also present and superintended the work of rescuing victims.

As evening drew on lights were brought into requisition, and the soldiers and firemen were replaced by a gang of laborers.

An eyewitness said that he was standing quite near the bridge at the time, when suddenly and without any warning whatever it fell with a loud crash. Dust flew into the air, and great bowlders of cement were thrown on all sides. People rushed from all parts of the exposition grounds and from the Avenue de Suffren to ascertain the cause of the loud report.

Another eyewitness said that there must have been about 100 persons passing under the bridge at the time.

The object of the bridge was to enable people to pass easily from the exposition grounds to the Globe Celeste, which is a private enterprise.

The accident did not interrupt the exposition in the evening, and crowds of people were everywhere to be seen listening to the music.

As to the cause of the accident the authorities are at present silent, but M. Baffrey is making an official inquiry, and it is understood that the results of his investigation will be made known as soon as practicable.

In a conversation with a workman who was employed near the scene of the accident he said that, in his opinion, the bridge was not defective as to material or workmanship, but that the cement had not had time to set properly.

Street Railway Strike in St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 30.—Twenty-seven crews on the Suburban railway, an electric street car line running to different parts of St. Louis and the suburbs, have struck. They left their cars in the middle of the day, but their action caused no other inconvenience than the trouble of filling the vacant places with nonunion men. This was readily done, and there was no interruption of the service. Recognition of their union was the vital issue with the men. It is not believed the strike will become general over the entire suburban system.

Taylor Returns to Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., April 30.—Governor W. S. Taylor passed through here yesterday from Washington en route to Frankfort. He was met by a large number of leading citizens at the station. He said he returned to silence the rumors that he was endeavoring to escape indictments. His friends insist that these rumors were started by some one who took advantage of his absence. After learning whether there is an indictment against him he will return to Washington. His wife accompanied him. He is looking well.

Dewey Starts For Chicago.

Washington, April 30.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey and his private secretary, Lieutenant Caldwell, left here yesterday in a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad en route to Chicago to participate in the celebration of the second anniversary of the battle of Manila. Their train was one of the finest that ever left the capital city. It consisted of three handsome cars fitted with every luxury to insure the greatest possible comfort for the travelers.

Engineers Won't Strike.

Cleveland, April 30.—Chief P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers said last night that the engineers on the New York Central would not be affected by the threatened tie up of that railroad. "The engineers have no grievance," he said, "and they cannot strike except in obedience to the laws of the organization. There will, in my opinion, be no trouble."

Boston May Be Beerless.

Boston, April 30.—The union engineers employed in 32 breweries in this city last night voted to strike on May 1 if the master brewers do not accede to wage demands of $3 a day as a minimum and $5 a week for chief engineers. The eight hour day is expected to figure in the trouble also.

Cyclone In Spain.

Madrid, April 30.—Great damage has been caused by a violent cyclone in the province of Huelva. Twelve houses have fallen, and 60 others threaten to fall. The railway line is destroyed.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

Showing How Completely One Habit May Supplant Another.

"Habit is a curious thing," said Mr. Jeggleton, "but the completeness with which one habit can be supplanted by another seems more curious still.

"I had a chair that I had used for years and which, as I was firmly convinced, was by long odds the most comfortable chair ever made. After breakfast, when I read the paper, I used to sit in that chair, and after dinner at night I settled down into it, with a cigar, in peace and happiness and thought there never was a chair that combined so many good points as to height and pitch of seat and slope of back and all that. I had never seen a chair that suited me so well.

"But one day this chair was tipped over or something or other happened to it. I don't know what, but something so serious that it was put out of commission. With our usual conservative slowness we put off from day to day and from week to week getting that chair repaired, and, as a matter of fact, it was two or three years before we had it fixed up and brought into use again. Meanwhile I had singled out another chair which I came commonly to occupy. This didn't begin to be at first so comfortable as the old one had been, but gradually its objectionable points disappeared, and I'm blessed if it didn't begin to develop good points that I had never suspected in it, and I came at last to look upon it as a very comfortable sort of chair indeed. But at last the old chair—the good old chair—was fixed up again and brought back into use, and the day it appeared I looked forward to settling down in it at night with all the old time comfort.

"But when, with all those pleasant anticipations, I came to sit in it again I did not find the pleasure that I had expected. It was too high or too low or the seat sloped too much or something, I don't know what. It wasn't as it used to be—to me. I tried it once or twice more after that and then gave it up and went back to the new chair. My new habit had become firmly fixed. I liked the new chair better, and now as I settled down in it its good points were at once emphasized and softened and rounded into completeness, and I accepted it in full as the chair of satisfying comfort and wondered as I looked across at the other what I ever could have seen in it to make me like it so much.

"Such is the force of habit."—New York Sun.

TWO LADS WHO STARTED EVEN.

Years When One Prospered While the Other Stood Still.

Thirty years ago Mr. H., a nurseryman in New York state, left home for a day or two. It was rainy weather and not a season for sales, but a customer arrived from a distance, tied up his horse and went into the kitchen of a farmhouse where two lads were cracking nuts.

"Is Mr. H. at home?"

"No, sir," said the eldest, Joe, hammering at a nut.

"When will he be back?"

"Dunno, sir. Mebbe not for a week." The other boy, Jim, jumped up and followed the man out. "The men are not here, but I can show you the stock," he said, with such a bright, courteous manner that the stranger, who was a little irritated, stopped and followed him through the nursery, examining the trees, and left his order.

"You have sold the largest bill I have had this season, Jim," his father, greatly pleased, said to him on his return.

A few years later these two boys were left by their father's failure and death with $200 or $300 each. Joe bought an acre or two near home. He has worked hard, but is still a poor, discontented man. Jim bought an emigrant's ticket to Colorado, hired as a cattle driver for a couple of years and with his wages bought land at 40 cents an acre, built himself a house and married. His herds of cattle are numbered by the thousand, his land has been cut up into town lots, and he is ranked as one of the wealthiest men in the state.

"I might have done like Jim," his brother said lately, "if I'd thought in time. There's as good stuff in me as in him."

"There's as good stuff in that loaf of bread as in any I ever made," said his wife, "but nobody can eat it. There's not enough yeast in it." The retort, though disagreeable, was true. The quick, wide awake energy which acts as leaven to character is partly natural, but it can be inculcated by parents.—Industrial Enterprise.

Beecher's Fee.

The power of an orator can be largely measured by the degree of confidence which he inspires, and judged by this standard Henry Ward Beecher must be reckoned among the greatest speakers of modern times. Men who heard him in the pulpit or talked with him out of it could not question the sincerity which showed forth in his face, his manner and his voice.

Mr. Beecher was on a lecturing tour, and Major Pond, his manager, was sitting beside him in the railway car. Suddenly the preacher slapped his hand on the little watch pocket of his trousers and drew forth a small envelope. For a moment he looked at it in surprise, then opened it and smiled. Presently he turned to his companion.

"Major," said he, "I married a great railroad magnate a few months ago, and as I was taking leave of him he handed me an envelope, which I slipped in my pocket unopened. That was the last I thought of it until today. Just now I opened it, and this is what I found."

The major took the envelope. Within it were five $1,000 bills.—Youth's Companion.

A Curious Lake.

A curious phenomenon is that metal never rusts in the waters of Lake Titicaca. You can throw in a chain or an anchor or any article of ordinary iron and let it lie for weeks, and when you haul it up it will be as clean and bright as when it came from the foundry. And, what is stranger still, rust that has been formed upon metallic objects elsewhere will peel off when immersed in its waters. This is frequently noticed by railway and steamship men. Rusty car wheels and rails and even machinery can be brightened by soaking them in the waters of Lake Titicaca.—Chicago Record.

Just where the large crowds that suddenly fill the galleries of the senate and house when a notable speech is being made come from is a puzzle. They spring up, however, and as strangely disappear into nothingness.

Early grayness, without baldness, is said to be an indication of long life.

BITES THAT POISON.

ANIMALS WHOSE TEETH CARRY A VERDICT OF DEATH.

The Power That Is In the Snap of the Jaws of the Lion, the Leopard, the Wolf and the Tiger—The Crocodile's Formidable Row of Spikes.

Dog bites are always dangerous. This is mainly due not to poisoning, though this often results, but to the frightful wound which any large dog thoroughly in earnest can inflict. Human beings get off lightly in many cases, because, as a rule, a dog only "snaps" at them when irritated, and there is as much difference between a "snap" and a bite as there is between a fillip with the back of the fingers and a knockdown blow.

Most poisoning caused by bites is, however, probably due to the state of the creature's teeth. The dog tribe, which have very wet mouths and wet tongues, keep their teeth fairly clean, while herbivorous animals do not. A dog's teeth are nearly always beautifully white, those of a horse or a camel yellow and dirty. Captain Christie in some notes on sport in Somaliland recently published in "Country Life," states that a native cook who served him had been disabled for two years by a camel bite received during our former Sudan expedition. The work done by the tongue and saliva in constantly cleaning the carnivorous animal's teeth is proved to some extent by the different results of being "clawed" and bitten respectively by the same creature.

Wounds made by the claws of leopards are poisonous, while those caused by the teeth are less frequently septic. Sir Samuel Baker notes that "the wounds from the claws of a leopard are exceedingly dangerous, as the animal is in the habit of feeding upon carcasses some days after they have been killed. The flesh is at that time beginning to decompose, and the claws, which are used to hold it as it is torn by the teeth and jaws, become tainted and poisoned sufficiently to insure gangrene by inoculation." He recommends that all wounds caused by leopards or tigers should be thoroughly syringed with cold water mixed with a thirty-sixth part of carbolic acid whenever the wound is dressed. Probably modern treatment can improve upon this recipe.

Apart from all concomitant danger of blood poisoning the severity of the bites of flesh eating animals is out of all proportion to the weapons by which they are inflicted. The teeth, even of the largest carnivora, are merely the "spearhead," but the force which "works" these instruments is prodigious. It seems as if for the moment the animal threw all its bodily energy into the combination of muscular action which we call a "bite." In most cases the mere shock of impact as the animal hurls itself on its enemy is entirely demoralizing or inflicts physical injury. A muzzled mastiff will hurl a man to the ground in the effort to fasten its teeth in his throat or shoulder. Then the driving and crushing force of the jaw muscles is astonishing. The snapping power of an alligator's jaws is more or less intelligible. They are long and furnished with a row of pointed teeth from end to end. But the jaws of the lion, leopard, tiger, otter, ferret or baboon are short, and the long and pointed teeth are few. Yet each of their species has a biting power which in proportion to its size is almost incredible.

Sir Samuel Baker, who had a long and varied acquaintance with the bites of the carnivora, noticed that the tiger usually seized an Indian native by the shoulder and with one jaw on one side and the other on the other bit clean through chest and back. "The fatal wound was the bite, which through back and chest penetrated to the lungs." Europeans are killed by the tiger's bite as well as lacerated by the claws. A Mr. Lawes, son of a missionary of that name, was killed after being shaken for a few moments by a tigress, which then left him. He died next day. In nearly all cases the bite penetrates to the lungs. This kind of wound is characteristic of the attacks of many of the felidæ. Scarcely any bird recovers from a cat's bite for the same reason. The canine teeth are almost instantly driven through the lung under the wing. The cheetah, which has a very small mouth, always bites through the black buck's throat.

The leopard when seizing smaller animals, such as dogs, crushes the head. When attacking men, it aims at biting through the lungs. Sir Samuel Baker must again be quoted. In Africa a native boy was firing reeds, accompanied by his brother. A leopard seized one boy and was almost instantly killed by the other, who hurled his spear so accurately that it separated the vertebræ of the leopard's neck. "The boy was carried to my hut," says Sir Samuel, "but there was no chance of recovery, as the fangs had torn open the chest and injured the lungs. These were exposed to view through the cavity between his ribs. He died during the night."

The worst of the "snapping" bites of mammals is that of the wolf. The jaws, unlike those of the felidæ, are very long. A male wolf's head often seems to be more than a quarter of its length without the tail. Some judges set it at nearly a third of the total length of its body. The bite is always a snap, which will tear away a mass of flesh from a still running animal or inflict a mortal wound on the lower parts of the body. The crocodile bite is the most formidable of the snapping order. Though its teeth are only a row of spikes, it can cut off a limb or bite a fish weighing 70 pounds into two pieces as cleanly as if they were divided by a knife.

Horses usually seize a person by the arm or shoulder when they bite. The result is more often a very bad bruise, like a jam in a door, than a wound. But the great offender in this respect is "our friend the dog," and the greatest sufferers are young children. We have known a little girl of 10 years almost bitten to death by a petted St. Bernard dog which was jealous of her and a boy of 6 mauled and lacerated by a bulldog for the same reason. As most persons keep dogs for their own amusement, it is incumbent on them to remember that, though the best of domesticated animals, they are potentially dangerous wild beasts, and if they show signs of vice should be dismissed by euthanasia, not sold to some one else.—London Spectator.

How It Struck Him.

"Ser-mmons in stones?" quoted Mr. Doolan after his literary daughter. "Oi dunno about that, but sure there is some good arguments in them, there is."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It was on July 4, 1829, that omnibuses first ran in England. Two then began to run from the Bank of England to the Yorkshire Stingo inn, on the New road. They carried 22 passengers inside, but none outside.

THE HOLE IN THE GROUND.

One of Nature's Wonders That May Be Seen In Texas.

In the Peach creek neighborhood is a place known as the Hole In the Ground, which is the only place in Texas, as far as known, where the wind blows up and down, a regular gale. The hole is on the cattle ranch belonging to Claus Baumgartner and close to the creek between high, wooded bluffs. Peach creek is really a bayou, its waters level with the sea and running only during freshets caused by excessive rains. High south or north winds are the only ones to ruffle its usually placid surface.

But it does not matter how placid the waters of Peach creek may be, how straight and unbending the trees on the bluffs may stand or how lazily the clouds drift through the air, there is always a gale at the Hole In the Ground. It blows and roars and whistles and shrieks as only a raging hurricane can do in its mad career. The hole is a costly affair to the man who owns it. The low ground on which it is situated is the only place where his cattle can get water at the creek.

It would be all right if a fence could be maintained around the hole, but that cannot be done. Every time the wind veers to the east everything above ground between the bluffs is sucked into it, snapping the stoutest fenceposts like pipestems and snatching coils of barbed wire like they were flimsy gossamers. At such times horses, cattle and sheep that happen to be on the flat are doomed. Strong horses, caught in the eddy of the mysterious wind, are as helpless as flies in a gale. They plunge and leap and struggle for a minute, then they are pressed down, whirled around a few times and go down never to be seen again.

The hole itself is about 300 feet across the top, with slanting sides. No one has ever dared to go close enough to be able to look down into it and see what the bottom is like. The sounds of the wind vary from a hoarse roar to a keen whistling noise. The prevailing winds, except an east wind, do not seem to affect it in any way, for in calm and storm, rain and shine, night and day, winter and summer, it puffs and sucks and whirls and eddies to suit itself.

Twice in the memory of man Peach creek has overflowed its banks high enough to run into the hole. The water then rose to a depth of four feet on the flat where the hole is situated. For a minute or so the water would pour down with a gurgling noise, then the earth around seemed to hump itself for a moment, and the next there would be an explosive sound, when it would come up again in a solid column 100 feet high. When this column broke, the waves rushed against the adjacent bluffs and were whipped into foam. This was repeated every minute or two until the water in the creek went back again within its banks. After the water had receded and the hole had resumed its usual labor of sucking and puffing wind once more, the ground around was literally covered with the bones of dead animals on which it had gorged itself for many years before.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Finger Nails.

The pace of growth of finger nails varies very much, not only at different ages, but in different individuals of the same age. Influenced by many external and internal conditions, the pace also varies in the same person from time to time. A few observations will be submitted to the notice of the reader as to the growth of finger nails in men at different ages.

At 21 years the nail was replaced in 126 days, at 31 years in 159 days, at 32 years in 88 days, at 55 years in 110 days, at 67 years in 144 days. It is curious that in this growth the swiftest grower was a tuberculous subject who had a sharp attack of blood spitting during the observation. Sea air is said to quicken the growth of the nails; profound grief has been credited with the power of destroying them.

A valuable point of diagnosis is afforded by the growth of the finger nail. In distinguishing between true paralysis of centric origin and the various pseudo-paralyses of hysteria which sometimes so closely simulate organic disease, it is well to remember that the growth of the nail is modified by most of the centric lesions, while its development is not affected by hysteria.—Medical Record.

The Actress' Make Up.

"If an actress' features are irregular, she has to treat them specifically," writes Franklin Fyles in The Ladies' Home Journal. "If her nose is a pug or a turn up, she draws a white line down its center to the very tip end. On each side of this line she lays on a light, bluish gray tint. The effect of that is to lengthen the nose when the full face is seen. Of course the illusion is lost when the profile is presented. If the cheeks are too plump, the lower halves of them are darkened. An imitation of youthfulness is helped by making the color very light just below the eyes. If the cheek bones are high and the cheeks hollow below them, the former are whitened and the latter reddened. When an actress is called upon to 'make up for a character part,' which means preparing herself to represent an old or eccentric woman, her methods are much the same that men use under the same circumstances. Few young women on the stage like to look old. Stage managers have to struggle to make them conceal their youth even when the characters require it. They are apt to lose years as soon as his vigilance is relaxed."

Money Saved Feeding Babies.

"A Larned woman whose husband hires the family washing done is reported to be the most economical woman in Kansas," says Austin Neal. "When she feeds the baby, she puts an apron on over its dress, then a bib over the apron, a clean rag around the baby's neck over the bib, and then holds one hand under the baby's chin while she feeds it with the other. By practice of this sort of economy she has enabled her husband to save $9,000 in the last seven years."—Kansas City Journal.

Esthetic Policemen.

In Berlin the police authorities control many little things about which the police of American cities would not concern themselves in a thousand years. Three courts decided that if the Berlin police judged any particular color scheme of a house to be improper or too gaudy or in bad taste otherwise they could order the painter to change it.

Fractional.

"Where the wife is the better half, what is the husband?"

"Perhaps he is what is meant by the submerged tenth"—Detroit Journal.

A KENNEBEC HORSE TRADE.

There Was No Grudge on Either Side After the Transfer.

"I met Al Stephens out on the ro'd here a ways," said the Kennebec David Harum to me. "Al is all the time trying to stick me on a hoss trade. We pulled up to one side of the ro'd and got to talkin hoss.

"'What ye got there between the fills?' says Al.

"'Oh, nothin much; jest a hunk of crow bait I picked up day before yesterday; nothin ye'd want to look at, I guess.'

"'Waal, by gracious, from what I can see from here I like the looks of him pretty well,' says Al.

"'Don't b'lieve he's anything ye want,' says I. But that jest fussed Al up. He thought I really had hold of a good one, so he got out of the sleigh and felt of the critter's legs. While he was doin that I looked his hoss over. Waal, it ain't necessary to give the conversation that followed, but the upshot of the thing was we shifted.

"The hoss I turned over to Al was the wust blamed balker there was in the whole county of Kennebec. The only way you could drive him was by usin a special harness, and we didn't let the harness go in that change of hossflesh.

"After we had shifted the harness and had got hitched up once more we both got into our sleighs, and—waal, we set there lookin at each other. Neither seemed to be willin to start. I suspected that I had a bomb in between my shafts as well as Al.

"'Honest, now, Al,' says I, 'what is the matter with this hoss?'

"'Waal, ye might say he was a leetle high pressure,' says he, with a grin. 'Go ahead and start him up and hear the way he blows off steam.'

"But I haven't been in the hoss business 30 years without knowin what to do for a breather. I just flipped out of the sleigh, took out a piece of wire I happened to have in my pocket and bent it over the critter's nose and drove up the ro'd a piece and then turned round and come back. I won't say that the hoss was breathin easy, but he wasn't makin noise enough so that Al felt like laughin very hearty.

"Says I: 'Al, I want to see ye start. I've showed ye what I can do with mine; now let's see what ye can show with that high-priced hoss I let ye have.'

"Al hated to cluck up wust kind, but he lifted the reins and touched old Ariander with the whip. No start! 'Giddap along,' says Al. But Ariander looked around at him kinder of surprised and planted his feet firmer.

"Then Al got interested. He used up his whip, and I let him have mine—told him I didn't mean to drive very fast and shouldn't need it. When I went over the hill, Al had got discouraged. He'd unharnessed, left the sleigh by the side of the ro'd and had started for home, leadin the hoss.

"Oh, no! No grudge on either side. Hoss dick'rin is hoss dick'rin up in Kennebec county."—Lewiston Journal.

An Unexpected Check.

A man who won a reputation for cool daring and almost eccentric fearlessness along 1,000 miles of the southwestern border died in Texas a short time ago—died, too, in bed, like a Christian. This man was A. L. Parrott, formerly a sergeant in McNelly's company of Texas rangers.

One night in 1875, about six months after Parrott left the state service, he was sitting in a house in a little town in southwest Texas playing chess with a friend. It was a warm night, and the chessboard was on a table close to an open window. Parrott had the white men. His queen was in a direct line with the black king, but a black knight was between the two pieces. It was Parrott's move.

Suddenly there was a sharp report outside, and a bullet whistled in through the window, hit the black knight and buried itself in the wall. Parrott had been bending over the board, and the bullet was evidently intended for his head. But for a few seconds he did not stir. He saw the black knight suddenly vanish. Then in his peculiar drawling, hesitating way he said, "Check!"—Saturday Evening Post.

A Pretty Good Liar Himself.

"I had a funny dream last night," said Mrs. Wattles the other morning to her liege lord. "I dreamed that I was dead and had made my way to heaven. Yes, you needn't laugh! That's exactly where I went. At the gate I was met by St. Peter, who examined my record and then told me to come in and get measured for a new pair of wings. They were all out of their old stock, he said, and their ready to wear order hadn't been filled quite promptly. 'But before you come in,' he said, 'you must step into this little room in the gate, and on the blackboard there you must make a chalk mark for every lie you have ever told. Unless you can do that you can't come in.' I was just starting forward when you came out of the door, dear."

"I?" said Mr. Wattles, with a what must I do to get stuck expression on his face. "What was I coming out for?"

"To get more chalk, dear," said Mrs. Wattles, with just the faintest twinkle in her eye. "Have another cup of coffee?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Castor Oil as Medicine For Plants.

The fine leaved variety of fern, like the maidenhair and others, is not to be sprinkled on the leaves, says a florist. House plants of larger foliage, however, like the rubber plant and palms, need careful and comparatively frequent sponging and sprinkling with water. A further suggestion in the care of house plants is contributed by a woman who has phenomenal success with her large assortment.

"If I find that a plant seems weak and ill nourished," she says, "I give it a dose of castor oil some morning instead of the usual water, repeating it perhaps after an interval of a week or ten days if the improvement does not seem sufficiently marked. The suggestion was given to me by a florist a long time ago, and I have tried it repeatedly with excellent results."—New York Evening Post.

Growing Cordiality.

Mesheck—You must come up to my place some evening and try one of my cigars.

Yawner—Thanks, but I don't smoke.

"Well, come up on Thursday and have a glass of wine with me."

"Thanks; I never drink."

"Himmel! Then come up and see me every evening."—Life.

Surviving Fools.

Just when you think the fools are all dead their obituary notices appear and admonish you of your error.—Detroit Journal.

The safest and surest cure known for Biliousness and SICK HEADACHE and for Constipation, all Liver and Bowel Complaints, is

Parsons' Pills

ONE PILL IS A DOSE

They make new, rich blood, prevent and cure Skin Eruptions and Blemishes. Enclosed in glass vials. Postpaid—25 cents a bottle; $1.00 for six.

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Have just completed a new system for bottling the

=OLD INDIA= =PALE ALE=

Directions:—One small glass full four times a day, before eating and going to bed.

It is bright and sparkling and has a nice creamy taste, and is prescribed by the doctors generally as a sedative for nervous people. There are but few medicines equal to this ale. Many people who are wakeful find that a glass taken at night secures them a continuing and refreshing sleep. As a tonic for ladies and invalids it has no equal.

It is a food as well as a medicine. It is bottled by the Newfields Bottling Co. only.

☞It is put up in cases of two dozen pints.☜

For further particulars write to the

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NEWFIELDS, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH POST OFFICE

MAILS ARRIVE.

From

New York, West and South, 10:00 a. m., 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

Boston, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:30, 6:30, 9:00 p. m.

Boston and way stations, 10:00 a. m., 5:30, 9:00 p. m.

All points East, 7:30 a. m., 3:00, 9:00 p. m.

Portland and way stations, 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 3:00, 6:30, 9:00 p. m.

Concord and points North, 10:30 a. m., 1:00, 6:30 p. m.

Concord and way stations, 10:30 a. m., 6 p. m.

North Conway and way stations, 11:00 a. m.

Sanbornville, 6:30, 11:00 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

White Mountains, 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 6:30, 9:00 p. m.

Dover, 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 5:30, 6:30, 9:00 p. m.

Newcastle, 9:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.

Newington, 9:30 a. m.

Kittery and York, 11:00 a. m., 6:00 p. m.

Eliot, 11:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

Sundays, 11:00 a. m.

MAILS CLOSE.

For

Boston, West and South, 7:45, 10:25 a. m., 4:55, 6:50 p. m.

Boston and way stations, 10:25 a. m., 1:50, 6:50 p. m.

All points East, 9:25 a. m., 1:50, 7:00 p. m.

Portland and way stations, 9:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:00 p. m.

Concord and points North, 8:00, 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 4:55, 6:50 p. m.

Manchester and way stations, 8:00, 12:20 a. m., 4:55 p. m.

North Conway and way stations, 9:25 a. m.

Sanbornville, 9:25, 10:25 a. m., 5:50 p. m.

White Mountains, 8:00, 9:25, 10:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:00 p. m.

Dover, 9:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:00 p. m.

Newcastle, 10:30 a. m., 4:15 p. m.

Newington, 10:25 a. m.

Kittery and York, 10:25 a. m., 5:25 p. m.

Eliot, 9:25 a. m., 5:00 p. m.

Sundays, 4:00 p. m.

Registered mail closes one-half hour earlier than ordinary mail.

OFFICE HOURS: Week-days, 7:30 a. m. to 7:00 p. m. Sundays, 12:00 M. to 1:00 p. m.

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Executive Committee, FRANK JONES, JOHN W. SANBORN, CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, ALBERT WALLACE and E. H. WINCHESTER.

GOVERNMENT FERRY

TIME TABLE.

Leave Navy yard—8:00*, 8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 11:45 p. m. 1:45, 3:05, 3:00, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 7:00 p. m. (Wednesdays and Saturdays,) (Sundays, 9:00, 4:45, 10:15 a. m., 12:10, 12:20 p. m. Holidays, 8:40, 10:20, 11:50 a. m.

Leave Portsmouth—8:10*, 8:30, 8:50, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:35, 3:15, 3:30, 4:20, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 p. m., (Wednesdays and Saturdays,) Sundays, 9:05, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m.

*From May until October.

BOSTON & MAINE R.R

EASTERN DIVISION

Winter Arrangement, Oct. 2, 1899.

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston, 5.50, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53, a. m., 2.21, 5.00 7.28 p. m. Sundays 2.50, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland, 9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45 8.50, 9.30 p. m. Sundays, 10.45 a. m., 8.55, p. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland 9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sundays 8.00, a. m.

For North Conway, 9.55. a. m., 2.45 p. m.

For Somersworth, 4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45 5.36 p. m.

For Rochester, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45 5.30 p. m.

For Dover, 4.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.20, 2.40, 5.22, 8.52 p. m. Sundays, 8.00, 10.48 a. m., 8.57 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sundays 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston, 7.30, 8.00, 10.10 a. m. 12.30, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 4.30, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.40, 7.00, p. m.

Leave Portland, 9.00, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sundays, 2.00 a. m., 12.45 p. m.

Leave North Conway, 7.25, a. m. 4.16 p. m.

Leave Rochester, 7.19, 9.47 a. m. 3.50, 6.25 p. m. Sundays, 7.00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth, 6.35, 7.32, 10.01 a. m., 4.05, 6.38 p. m.

Leave Dover, 6.50, 10.24 a. m. 1.40, 4.30, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sundays, 7.30 a. m., 9.25 p. m.

Leave Hampton, 9.22, 11.53 a. m 2.13, 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sundays, 6.26, 10.06 a. m., 8.09 p. m.

Leave North Hampton, 9.28, 11.5 a. m., 2.19, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sundays, 6.30, 10.12 a. m., 8.15 p. m.

Leave Greenland, 9.35 a. m. 12.05 2.25, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sundays, 6.35, 10.18 a. m., 8.20 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:—

Portsmouth, 8.30 a. m., 12.45, 5.25 p. m

Greenland Village 8.39 a. m., 12.54 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction, 9.07 a. m. 1.07 5.55 p. m.

Epping, 9.22 a. m., 1.21, 6.08 p. m.

Raymond, 9.32 a. m., 1.32, 6.18 p. m.

Returning leave

Concord, 7.45, 10.25 a. m., 3.30 p. m.

Manchester, 8.30, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Raymond, 9.10, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.

Epping, 9.22 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.15 p. m.

Rockingham Junction, 9.47 a. m., 12.17 5.53 p. m.

Greenland Village, 10.01 a. m., 12.29, 6.06 p. m.

☞Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster; St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt.; Montreal and the west.

☞Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

Portsmouth, Kittery and York Street Railway.

SPRING TIME TABLE.

In Effect April 22, 1900.

Until further notice cars will run as follows:

Leave Ferry Landing, Kittery, for York Beach—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, a. m., 12.00 m; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 p. m.

For Sea Point—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 p. m.

Leave York Beach for Portsmouth—5.45, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 p. m.

For Kittery only, 10.30.

The ferry steamer leaves the Spring market landing every half hour from 6.30 a. m. to 10.30 p. m., making close connections with cars scheduled to leave ferry landing, Kittery, leaving ten minutes before the even hour and half hour.

Sunday time same as on week days, except that the first car leaves ferry landing, Kittery, at 8.00 a. m. and York Beach at 7.30 a. m.

For special and extra cars address

W. G. Meloon, Gen. Manager.

BuyNow!

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LOT OF

Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Laundry Wagons, Store Wagons and Stanhope Carriages.

Also a large line of New and Second-Hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

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FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS.

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1900.

Abdul Hamid of Constantinople, is the W. J. Bryan of the Orient. He thinks that a promise to pay money is money.

As we understand the matter, the sultan of Turkey proposes to settle his debt to this country by sending over here and buying a lot of goods on credit.

Mr. Bryan threatens to stop talking next week and keep silent for two whole months, but he is only fooling. Besides that, he isn't the man to attempt the impossible.

"Coin" Harvey's new book on money and things isn't selling well at all. Such literature will never be popular as long as there are so many bank books in the hands of the people.

Among the recent arrivals in Nebraska is the Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Texas. He expresses himself as greatly pleased with the country, but doubts the genuineness of its prosperity.

New Hampshire should now put forth her claim to have one of the new battleships authorized named in honor of the state. With Hon. Frank W. Hackett as assistant secretary of the navy the battle ought to be half won.

When the concert of European power assembles beneath the wall of Constantinople to serenade the debt-dodging sultan the first number on the programme will doubtless be one with a refrain running, "Pay, pay, pay."

More new national banks have been organized in the last month than in any full year since the system was established, and nearly all of them are small ones, mostly with a capital of $25,000 each. These facts signify that the people's end of the "Money Power" is getting ready to do business.

The slight Governor Rollins gave Portsmouth in his failure to give the city a representative on the Kearsarge gift committee was undoubtedly unintentional and will have no effect on the part our citizens will play in the celebration. The greater part of the work on the celebration will devolve on our people.

Not since the inauguration of the anti-imperialist crusade against any increase in the influence and growth of the United States has a more apt and felicitous response appeared to the plea of mercenary motive than was that made by Secretary Long on Thursday night at the manufacturer's banquet in Boston. It is true, said he, that this is a material age, if by this is meant that it is an age devoted to the development of material resources and of their contribution to the wants and needs of the people; not merely to their physical wants and needs, but through the development of these, to their intellectual and moral advancement. This effects the very essence of American inspiration. We are in a material age, and surrender to its spirit, because by it we, and others in the world's van, are what we are. It lies at the very root of modern progres in every direction.

THE ITALIAN IMMIGRANT.

The strike of the Italian laborers at Croton dam should not be allowed to pass into history without calling attention to a remarkable and unprecedented condition of affairs which has slowly and unobtrusively fastened itself upon the country within the last five years. Up to the year 1880 the class of immigrants coming to the United States was composed of various nationalities, mainly from Germany, Great Britain and the Scandinavian peninsula. As a rule these immigrants came here with the full intention of becoming citizens and permanently casting their lot, whether for good or evil, with us.

During the past two decades a remarkable change has taken place in the elements of nationality coming here, so that now those from Italy, of whom 95 percent come from the south of Rome, will aggregate, during the present fiscal year, about one hundred thousand. The peculiar characteristic of the Italian immigrant, as distinguished from all others, is that the Italian leaving Italy, whether it be for South America or the United States, is considered by the Italian government as an Italian colonist, whose emigration is encouraged because of the benefits to accrue to the mother land, to which he is ultimately supposed to return.

The theory of Italian proprietorship in domination over residents of the United States was not officially manifested until the year 1894, when the Italian government considered the experiment, with the consent of the treasury department, of establishing an Italian governmental agency at the port of New York to, in a measure, control their immigration. This was given a fair trial and discontinued last year by Secretary Gage as not having fulfilled the promises of its founders, and, in a measure, being contrary to public policy. Since January 1 this bureau has been established in New York city itself, which shows that the theory has not been abandoned by the Italian government.

A well founded statement has appeared in the cable dispatches from Rome, that the Italian government is contemplating the establishment of a branch of the bank of Naples in New York for the purpose of controlling the financial deposits of their Italian subjects here, and also a labor bureau, which will farm out Italian labor to employers directly, under Italian governmental auspices. This will explain the interference of the Italian government's consul general at Croton dam. There was no interference with the rights or liberties of Italian subjects which would call for action on the part of the Italian government. On the contrary, these Italian subjects were in a state of defiance of law, yet the only authority they would in any way recognize was the Italian consul general. The logic of the situation is obvious, the danger imminent and it should not be allowed to proceed further without proper consideration.

Great Events From Little Causes.

While staying at the court of Frederick II of Prussia Voltaire presented Mme. de Pompadour's compliments to the king, who scornfully replied, "Je ne la connais pas." Out of vengeance for so much insult, as she deemed it, madame induced the weakminded Louis XV to convert his country's long standing hostility against Austria into friendship. A Franco-Austrian army then took the field against Prussia, and as it was an easy matter for madame to enlist the practical sympathy of Elizabeth of Russia, who had been the subject of Frederick's indiscreet remarks also, half a million lives were lost.—Notes and Queries.

Successful Shot.

"I shot a wildcat last week," began Mr. Perrysville, who was telling stories.

"Oh, you brave man!" cried Miss Northside. "Tell us all about it!"

"Yes. It was in the petroleum district, you know. I shot a wildcat oil well. It required 40 quarts of nitroglycerin, and I tell you the explosion made the oil flow freely."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

His Title.

Mrs. Wiggles—I didn't know that Mr. Blinks had a title.

Mrs. Waggles—Neither did I. What is it?

Mrs. Wiggles—Well, his servant says that everything comes addressed "James Blinks, C. O. D."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Abusive.

Mrs. Bingo—You must be careful what you say to the cook, dear, or she will leave.

Bingo—Why, was I hard on her?

"Were you! Why, any one would have thought you were talking to me."—Life.

The Best Food for Infants

Nature planned that infants should have only milk for at least the first year of life. But thin milk, skimmed milk, will not nourish. It's the milk that is rich in cream, or fat, that does the work. This is because fat is positively necessary for the growing body.

Scott's Emulsion

contains the best fat, in the form of Cod-Liver Oil, for all delicate children.

They thrive greatly under its use. Soon they weigh more, eat more, play better and look better. It's just the right addition to their regular food. The hypophosphites of lime and soda in it are necessary to the growth and formation of bone and teeth.

At all druggists, 50 cts. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Beers Still Active

LONDON, May 1, 2:00 A. M.—The Boers are now showing activity west of Bloemfontein and threaten the communications with the British force at Warrenton. General Hunter is about to start on his two hundred mile march to the relief of Mafeking. East of Bloemfontein the Boers were still holding the hills on Sunday night. Long wagon trains of wheat are passing through Ladybrand to the Boer army. The morning papers all give prominence to the statement that General Buller has forwarded his resignation to Lord Roberts and that the latter has refused to accept it.

Given Walking Papers.

PRETORIA, April 30.—As one of the results of the Johannesburg explosion, the government has ordered thirty subjects to leave the republic within twenty-four hours.

Favor For Cronje.

JAMESTOWN, ST. HELENA, April 30.—General Cronje and his wife, together with his private secretary, were permitted to attend religious services at Deadwood camp, yesterday, and were given their first ride through the country. The change seemed to afford General Conje great pleasure. He was received with cheers.

GOEBEL MURDER CASE.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 30.—At the session of the court here today, Caleb Powers, John Davis, Harlan Whittier, W. H. Colson and Tallow Coombs were indicted on a charge of complicity in the Goebel murder. A motion for change of venue was overruled. All pleaded not guilty. Former Governor Brown, for the defense, moved for dismissal of the indictments; but it was overruled. The grand jury is still in session, but no additional indictments have been reported. A number of witnesses failed to appear in court. They will be charged with contempt.

ARRANGED FOR DETROIT TRIP.

CONCORD, N. H., April 30.—The brigade officials of the New Hampshire division, U. R. K. P., held their annual meeting here today and made arrangements for the trip to the national encampment at Detroit, in August. A banquet was held this evening.

STAY OF SENTENCE.

NEW YORK, April 30.—After Miller of Franklin syndicate fame had been sentenced to ten years in prison, he was granted a stay of ten days and was remanded to jail. He appeared quite unconcerned.

FITZ AS CLEVER AS EVER.

NEW YORK, April 30.—At the Hercules club tonight, Bob Fitzsimmons put out Ed Dunkhorst, the "Syracuse giant," in less than two rounds of what was scheduled to be a twenty-five round bout. The knockout was given after two minutes and six seconds of fighting in the second round. Fitzsimmons showed up as clever as ever and was unhurt.

BASE BALL.

The following is the result of the games played in the National league yesterday:

Brooklyn 5, Boston 2; at Brooklyn.

Philadelphia 14, New York 13; at Philadelphia.

Chicago 9, St. Louis 6; at Chicago.

CORN FACTORY BURNED.

PORTLAND, ME., April 30.—This afternoon fire destroyed a large corn factory and storehouse at Center village. The loss is ten thousand dollars and the insurance is small. The conflagration was a fierce one and the firemen had hard work to stop it from spreading.

GRANITE CUTTERS STRIKE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 30.—Twenty union granite cutters struck at five o'clock this afternoon, causing one or two shops to shut down. The situation is quiet and the manufacturers are reconciled to it, having been anticipating the strike for some time.

BRILLIANT DEWEY BALL.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The ball at the Auditorium in honor of Admiral Dewey was attended by about two thousand people and proved a very brilliant affair. The decorations were magnificent.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Forecast for New England: Fair and cooler Tuesday, Wednesday fair and warmer, fresh northwest winds.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

A STUDY OF IDIOTS.

The Special Ability Sometimes Shown by the Weakminded.

Insane people and maniacs frequently present neofilia and great artistic activity, and idiots frequently display special aptitudes in which they become superior to normal men, some of them becoming true prodigies, as is shown by Dr. Peterson in The Popular Science Monthly, October, 1896, especially in arithmetical and musical ability, with a particular inclination to imitate in models, drawings and pictures the objects which they have before them.

One of the most curious examples of this is "Blind Tom," a pure blooded negro born in Georgia in 1840. Born blind he showed no intelligence, except for sounds. He could not speak a word, but he could repeat any sound which he heard. Merely by the aid of sound he could repeat Greek, Latin, German and English texts, however long after he had heard them recited, could play on the piano from memory any piece, however difficult to follow, and had learned by memory 500 pieces of music.

Among cases of extraordinary memory in idiots Morel cites a cretin who remembered the date of the funerals of all the persons who had died in his parish within 85 years, with the names of those who had taken part in these funerals. Morel also cites the case of an idiot who could not count up to 20, but who knew the names of all the saints in the calendar with dates of their respective feasts.

As to the imitative faculty the most curious cases are cited. At the asylum of Earlwood there was an idiot who constructed a perfect model of a ship with all its more minute details. Geoffry Mind, a cretin who died in 1814, drew cats with so much skill that his drawings are preserved in all the leading museums of Europe. Gideon Buxton, the famous lightning calculator, who died in 1702, was stupid, and Zerah Colburn, exhibited at the age of 6 as a lightning calculator, could never learn anything. He had six toes and many characteristics of degeneracy. Dasah was absolutely a fool, and yet he could multiply mentally numbers of eight and ten figures.—Lombroso in Monist.

Volley Firing.

An old soldier says: "You often hear the story tellers speak about the firing of 'volley after volley,' but my experience was that mighty little volley firing occurred in battle. When a regiment went into battle you might hear two volleys or perhaps three, but after that it became a go as you please, with each man loading and firing as fast as he could without any attention to rhythm. The volley firing was regarded as a test of good drilling, however. If a regiment managed to fire, say, four consecutive volleys, you might hear the men boasting about it at the close of the battle. Of course there may have been instances where the volley firing was kept up for a considerable space of time, but I never was in such a battle. After about the second volley it became a confused rattle and roar and crash, with the small guns pattering indiscriminately like rainfall on the roof."—Kansas City Journal.

She Voted.

"What was the topic of debate in our club today?" asked one member of the feminine society.

"The topic of debate," was the response. "Why—er—let me see—I can't remember what the topic was. But I voted on either the positive or negative side of the question. I forget which."—Washington Star.

Potato bread is used by the natives of Thuringia to feed their horses, especially when they are worked hard in very cold weather. The animals thrive on it, and their health and strength are excellent.

BEECHAM'S PILLS Purify the Blood, Cure Blotches, Improve Complexion. 10 cents—25 cents.

Get Estimates FROM THE HERALD ON **JOB PRINTING.**

For neat and attractive Printing there is no better place.

The Best Bargain Ever Offered in York.

FARM 200 Acres, 50 of it Wood and Lumber. Fine buildings in thorough order. House 30x40, 2 story. Barn 40x60. Corn House, Piggery, Hennery. Good orchard. Never failing well; cistern. Elevated and sightly. Good soil, raise anything. Near market. Title perfect. $3000; no less.

BOX 278, YORK CORNER, ME.

Gray & Prime

DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST NO NOISE

111 Market St Telephone. 24

COPPERSMITH WANTED—A first class coppersmith for heavy work. Permanent situation for the right man. Apply to Rice, Barton & Fales M. & T. Co., Worcester, Mass. ap30,1m

Gray Hairs a Crime?

Thousands of men and women are turned out of positions and many fail to secure situations because their gray hairs make them look old. This need not be.

HAIR-HEALTH

makes age halt and keeps thousands in employment because it takes years from their apparent age. **Hair-Health** will positively restore gray, faded or bleached hair to its youthful color **it is not a dye.** Its use cannot be detected. Equally good for men and women.

April 24, 1899.

Gentlemen:—At forty my hair and mustache began turning gray. A friend on my road lost his place because his gray hair made him look older than he was. Prompted by his experience, I began using **Hair-Health**, with the result that I have the same dark-brown curly hair that I had at 22, and no one suspects it. In a recent discharge of employees I held my position, although many younger than myself, whose only fault was their gray hair, were dismissed. I have you to thank for my position. N. J. RAILROAD EMPLOYEE.

Hair-Health is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Sent by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package, by LONDON SUPPLY CO., 353 Broadway, N. Y., also a specialty, **Harfina Medicated Soap**, best soap for toilet, bath, skin and hair. All on receipt of 50c. and this ad.

LARGE 50c. BOTTLES. AT ALL DRUGGISTS'.

Madame Yale's HAIR TONIC

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has gone on record that **Madame Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic** is the first and only remedy known to chemical science found to be a genuine hair specific. It has an affinity for the human hair for nourishing and invigorating its entire structure. It is antiseptic in character, as well as stimulating; its action upon the scalp and hair is truly wonderful, inasmuch as it has never been known in a single instance to fail to cure scalp diseases and to create a luxuriant growth of healthy, beautiful hair. It stops hair falling within twenty-four hours and brings back the natural color to gray hair in nearly every instance. It is not a dye; it is not sticky or greasy; on the contrary it makes the hair soft, youthful, beautiful and glossy; keeps it in curl. It is a perfect hair dressing, and can be used by ladies, gentlemen or children as a daily toilet requisite. Its influence is delightfully soothing.

All Dealers sell it, $1 per bottle. Mail orders may be sent direct to the manufacturer,

MADAME YALE,
189 Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

COUPON.

Name of paper .....

This coupon may be exchanged for one of Madame Yale's celebrated books on health, grace and beauty. Please cut out coupon and mail it to Madame Yale with a request for a book.

Madame Yale may be consulted by mail free of charge. Address all communications to her, 189 Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER.

One Solid Week

COMMENCING

Monday, April 30

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

Anderson Theatre Co.

REPERTOIRE

Tuesday Evening..... The Little Detective
Wednesday Matinee .....Stars and Stripes
Wednesday Evening.....Mystic Mountain
Thursday Evening..... The Smugglers
Friday Evening..... Cannon Ball Express
Saturday Matinee.....East Lynne
Saturday Even'g..What Happened to Hopper

Up-to-date Specialties Between Acts.

10, 20 and 30 Cts.

Tuesday Evening, May 8th.

HOYT'S

Greatest Success and Masterpiece

A BLACK SHEEP.

Presented by the strongest cast ever organized, headed by

MR. WILLIAM DEVERE.

Produced in this city with all the elaborate scenery and extravagant stage accessories precisely the same as given at Hoyt's theatre, New York, where it had a prosperous run of more than 200 nights.

Seats on sale at Music Hall box office Saturday, May 5th.

PILES Williams Indian Pile Ointment is a sure cure for PILES. It absorbs tumors, stops itching, GIVES RELIEF 50c and $1. At Druggists

For Sale by George Hill, Druggist

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. E.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Charles F. Cole, N. C.; Fred Gardner, P. C.; Charles E. Oliver, V. C.; Geo. E. M. Smiley, V. H.; E. P. Gidney, H. P.; True W. Priest, K. of E.; Allison L. Phinney, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; James Kehoe, S. H.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, K. OF C.

Meets at K. of C. Hall, High St., First and Third Tuesdays of each month.

Officers—Geo. S. Kirvan, G. K.; W. H. Lyons, M. D., D. G. K.; Wm. McEvoy Chan.; James Whitman, Warden; J. E. Meegan, Fin. Sec.; Victor J. Murphy, Rec. Sec.; Daniel Casey, Treas.

OSGOOD LODGE, NO. 48, I. O. O. F.

Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Officers—Charles H. Kehoe, N. G.; George W. French, V. G.; Howard Anderson, Sec.; Edwin B. Prime, Treas.; Albert C. Plumer, Fin. Sec.

The Degree Flag will be displayed when degrees are to be conferred. Watch for it. All brother Odd Fellows not members of the Lodge are cordially invited to attend the Lodge meetings and are assured a cordial greeting.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, every other Thursday.

Officers — Fred Joslyn, C.; Arthur Woodsum, V. C.; Thomas D. Spinney Jr. Ex-C.; James E. Harrold, Sr. Ex-C.; Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank C. Langley, F. S.; Edward Voudy, I. P.; William P. Gardner, O. P.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each moth, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

Officers—True W. Priest, E. R., H. B. Dow, T.; I. R. Davis, S.

BESOR SENATE, NO. 602, K. A. E. O.

Meets in Pythian Hall, Second and Fourth Fridays in each month.

Officers—Excellent Senator, Arthur S Johnson; Sr. Seneschal, J. E. Chickering; Jr. Seneschal, Arthur C. Dares; Sarsaers, E. W. Voudy Rec. Sec., J. E. Harrold; Fin. Sec., A. O. Caswell; Treas., F. C. Langley; Sr. Vigilante, John B. Forbes; Jr. Vigilante, Chas. H. Magraw; Surgeon, Dr. A. B. Sherburne Warden, W. P. Gardner.

NOW

Is the time to inspect the samples of

SPRING CLOTHING.

I have just received a new lot of samples and I am prepared to make suits from $15.00 up and pants from $4.00 up.

CLEANSING, REPAIRING AND PRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed

O'LEARY, THE TAILOR,

5 Bridge Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

R. H HALL

Hanover Street Near Market.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR

AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turfing and grading in the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loam and Turf.

Orders left at his residence, corner of Richards avenue and South street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Ham (successor to S. S. Fletcher) 60 Market street, will receive prompt attention.

M. J. GRIFFIN

COAL AND WOOD.

O. E. WALKER & CO.,

Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office cor. State and Water Sts.

DIMOND'S COLD IN THE HEAD SNUFF.

Trade Mark.

Sufferers from Catarrh and Cold in the head are soon relieved. Is a no-sneeze powder used as a snuff 3 or 4 times a day, free sample for postal card. Dimond, 330 Connecticut street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Professional Cards.

Dr. C. O. Smith,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Removed to 34 Fleet Street

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Up One Flight. Telephone Connection.

OFFICE HOURS: Till 10 a. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 9 p. m.

Special Attention Given to Disease of Women and Children.

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Hours: 10 a. m. to 12 m., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

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W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.,

Residence, 98 State St.
Office, 26 Congress St.
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OFFICE HOURS: 1 A. M., 3 P. M. 7:30 to 10 Evenings.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.

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Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H

Office Hours:

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More than Seventy Million of cigars sold in New England by the manufacturers of the

7-20-4

The best judges of tobacco admit it is the best 10c. cigar on the market. The Havana tobacco now being used is of extra fine flavor.

At Wholesale in Portsmouth by

FRED S. WENDELL, Deer and Market Sts.
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R. G. SULLIVAN,

MANUFACTURER,
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BUY ONLY THE BEST

OLD CO. LEHIGH -COAL-

FOR YOUR FURNACE OR STEAM HEATER.

The only full supply at

137 MARKET ST.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NINE KILLED IN PARIS.

Fatal Accident Near Exposition Grounds.

A FOOTBRIDGE BREAKS DOWN.

Many Persons Injured In the Catastrophe—Police Prevent Panic—The Bridge Set In Cement Which Had Not Hardened.

Paris, April 30.—The exposition was yesterday afternoon the scene of an appalling accident. This occurred at about half past 3 o'clock and resulted in the death of nine persons, while nine others were more or less seriously injured.

The accident was caused by the collapse of a footbridge over the Avenue de Suffren, connecting the exposition with the Globe Celeste, which is situated outside the exposition grounds. The bridge was made of cement and steel cables, or what is known among French engineers as "ciment arme."

Only yesterday morning M. Picard, being of the opinion that the bridge was not sufficiently strong, forbade its use until further precautions were taken to render it safer in view of the strain likely to be put upon it by visitors to the Globe Celeste.

At the time of the accident there were only three workmen on the bridge, and those persons who were killed or injured were passing underneath the structure to reach the river boat at the foot of the Avenue de Suffren.

As soon as the news of the accident spread through the city it called forth a feeling of horror. At first it was thought that the accident occurred in the exposition grounds themselves, and hence fears were awakened as to the safety of all the buildings lately constructed. Happily these fears are without foundation.

M. Lepine, the prefect of police, accompanied by the general secretary of the prefecture, M. Laurent, was on the spot as soon as possible after the accident, and the lines of policemen kept the crowd back from the ruins, while a detachment of soldiers and firemen who had been hastily summoned to the spot did yeoman service extricating the dead and wounded.

Picard Superintended Rescue.

MM. Picard, Chaudon, Fanies and the staff of the commissariat general were also present and superintended the work of rescuing victims.

As evening drew on lights were brought into requisition, and the soldiers and firemen were replaced by a gang of laborers.

An eyewitness said that he was standing quite near the bridge at the time, when suddenly and without any warning whatever it fell with a loud crash. Dust flew into the air, and great bowlders of cement were thrown on all sides. People rushed from all parts of the exposition grounds and from the Avenue de Suffren to ascertain the cause of the loud report.

Another eyewitness said that there must have been about 100 persons passing under the bridge at the time.

The object of the bridge was to enable people to pass easily from the exposition grounds to the Globe Celeste, which is a private enterprise.

The accident did not interrupt the exposition in the evening, and crowds of people were everywhere to be seen listening to the music.

As to the cause of the accident the authorities are at present silent, but M. Baffrey is making an official inquiry, and it is understood that the results of his investigation will be made known as soon as practicable.

In a conversation with a workman who was employed near the scene of the accident he said that, in his opinion, the bridge was not defective as to material or workmanship, but that the cement had not had time to set properly.

Street Railway Strike In St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 30.—Twenty-seven crews on the Suburban railway, an electric street car line running to different parts of St. Louis and the suburbs, have struck. They left their cars in the middle of the day, but their action caused no other inconvenience than the trouble of filling the vacant places with nonunion men. This was readily done, and there was no interruption of the service. Recognition of their union was the vital issue with the men. It is not believed the strike will become general over the entire suburban system.

Taylor Returns to Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., April 30.—Governor W. S. Taylor passed through here yesterday from Washington en route to Frankfort. He was met by a large number of leading citizens at the station. He said he returned to silence the rumors that he was endeavoring to escape indictments. His friends insist that these rumors were started by some one who took advantage of his absence. After learning whether there is an indictment against him he will return to Washington. His wife accompanied him. He is looking well.

Dewey Starts For Chicago.

Washington, April 30.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey and his private secretary, Lieutenant Caldwell, left here yesterday in a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad en route to Chicago to participate in the celebration of the second anniversary of the battle of Manila. Their train was one of the finest that ever left the capital city. It consisted of three handsome cars fitted with every luxury to insure the greatest possible comfort for the travelers.

Engineers Won't Strike.

Cleveland, April 30.—Chief P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers said last night that the engineers on the New York Central would not be affected by the threatened tie up of that railroad. "The engineers have no grievance," he said, "and they cannot strike except in obedience to the laws of the organization. There will, in my opinion, be no trouble."

Boston May Be Beerless.

Boston, April 30.—The union engineers employed in 32 breweries in this city last night voted to strike on May 1 if the master brewers do not accede to wage demands of $3 a day as a minimum and $25 a week for chief engineers. The eight hour day is expected to figure in the trouble also.

Cyclone In Spain.

Madrid, April 30.—Great damage has been caused by a violent cyclone in the province of Huelva. Twelve houses have fallen, and 60 others threaten to fall. The railway line is destroyed.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

Showing How Completely One Habit May Supplant Another.

"Habit is a curious thing," said Mr. Joggleton, "but the completeness with which one habit can be supplanted by another seems more curious still.

"I had a chair that I had used for years and which, as I was firmly convinced, was by long odds the most comfortable chair ever made. After breakfast, when I read the paper, I used to sit in that chair, and after dinner at night I settled down into it, with a cigar, in peace and happiness and thought there never was a chair that combined so many good points as to height and pitch of seat and slope of back and all that. I had never seen a chair that suited me so well.

"But one day this chair was tipped over or something or other happened to it. I don't know what, but something so serious that it was put out of commission. With our usual conservative slowness we put off from day to day and from week to week getting that chair repaired, and, as a matter of fact, it was two or three years before we had it fixed up and brought into use again. Meanwhile I had singled out another chair which I came commonly to occupy. This didn't begin to be at first so comfortable as the old one had been, but gradually its objectionable points disappeared, and I'm blessed if it didn't begin to develop good points that I had never suspected in it, and I came at last to look upon it as a very comfortable sort of chair indeed. But at last the old chair—the good old chair—was fixed up again and brought back into use, and the day it appeared I looked forward to settling down in it at night with all the old time comfort.

"But when, with all those pleasant anticipations, I came to sit in it again I did not find the pleasure that I had expected. It was too high or too low or the seat sloped too much or something, I don't know what. It wasn't as it used to be—to me. I tried it once or twice more after that and then gave it up and went back to the new chair. My new habit had become firmly fixed. I liked the new chair better, and now as I settled down in it its good points were at once emphasized and softened and rounded into completeness, and I accepted it in full as the chair of satisfying comfort and wondered as I looked across at the other what I ever could have seen in it to make me like it so much.

"Such is the force of habit."—New York Sun.

TWO LADS WHO STARTED EVEN.

Years When One Prospered While the Other Stood Still.

Thirty years ago Mr. H., a nurseryman in New York state, left home for a day or two. It was rainy weather and not a season for sales, but a customer arrived from a distance, tied up his horse and went into the kitchen of a farmhouse where two lads were cracking nuts.

"Is Mr. H. at home?"

"No, sir," said the eldest, Joe, hammering at a nut.

"When will he be back?"

"Dunno, sir. Mebbe not for a week." The other boy, Jim, jumped up and followed the man out. "The men are not here, but I can show you the stock," he said, with such a bright, courteous manner that the stranger, who was a little irritated, stopped and followed him through the nursery, examining the trees, and left his order.

"You have sold the largest bill I have had this season, Jim," his father, greatly pleased, said to him on his return.

A few years later these two boys were left by their father's failure and death with $200 or $300 each. Joe bought an acre or two near home. He has worked hard, but is still a poor, discontented man. Jim bought an emigrant's ticket to Colorado, hired as a cattle driver for a couple of years and with his wages bought land at 40 cents an acre, built himself a house and married. His herds of cattle are numbered by the thousand, his land has been cut up into town lots, and he is ranked as one of the wealthiest men in the state.

"I might have done like Jim," his brother said lately, "if I'd thought in time. There's as good stuff in me as in him."

"There's as good stuff in that loaf of bread as in any I ever made," said his wife, "but nobody can eat it. There's not enough yeast in it." The retort, though disagreeable, was true. The quick, wide awake energy which acts as leaven to character is partly natural, but it can be inculcated by parents.—Industrial Enterprise.

Beecher's Fee.

The power of an orator can be largely measured by the degree of confidence which he inspires, and judged by this standard Henry Ward Beecher must be reckoned among the greatest speakers of modern times. Men who heard him in the pulpit or talked with him out of it could not question the sincerity which showed forth in his face, his manner and his voice.

Mr. Beecher was on a lecturing tour, and Major Pond, his manager, was sitting beside him in the railway car. Suddenly the preacher slapped his hand on the little watch pocket of his trousers and drew forth a small envelope. For a moment he looked at it in surprise, then opened it and smiled. Presently he turned to his companion.

"Major," said he, "I married a great railroad magnate a few months ago, and as I was taking leave of him he handed me an envelope, which I slipped in my pocket unopened. That was the last I thought of it until today. Just now I opened it, and this is what I found."

The major took the envelope. Within it were five $1,000 bills.—Youth's Companion.

A Curious Lake.

A curious phenomenon is that metal never rusts in the waters of Lake Titicaca. You can throw in a chain or an anchor or any article of ordinary iron and let it lie for weeks, and when you haul it up it will be as clean and bright as when it came from the foundry. And, what is stranger still, rust that has been formed upon metallic objects elsewhere will peel off when immersed in its waters. This is frequently noticed by railway and steamship men. Rusty car wheels and rails and even machinery can be brightened by soaking them in the waters of Lake Titicaca.—Chicago Record.

Just where the large crowds that suddenly fill the galleries of the senate and house when a notable speech is being made come from is a puzzle. They spring up, however, and as strangely disappear into nothingness.

Early grayness, without baldness, is said to be an indication of long life.

BITES THAT POISON.

ANIMALS WHOSE TEETH CARRY A VERDICT OF DEATH.

The Power That Is In the Snap of the Jaws of the Lion, the Leopard, the Wolf and the Tiger—The Crocodile's Formidable Row of Spikes.

Dog bites are always dangerous. This is mainly due not to poisoning, though this often results, but to the frightful wound which any large dog thoroughly in earnest can inflict. Human beings get off lightly in many cases, because, as a rule, a dog only "snaps" at them when irritated, and there is as much difference between a "snap" and a bite as there is between a fillip with the back of the fingers and a knockdown blow.

Most poisoning caused by bites is, however, probably due to the state of the creature's teeth. The dog tribe, which have very wet mouths and wet tongues, keep their teeth fairly clean, while herbivorous animals do not. A dog's teeth are nearly always beautifully white, those of a horse or a camel yellow and dirty. Captain Christie in some notes on sport in Somaliland recently published in "Country Life," states that a native cock who served him had been disabled for two years by a camel bite received during our former Sudan expedition. The work done by the tongue and saliva in constantly cleaning the carnivorous animal's teeth is proved to some extent by the different results of being "clawed" and bitten respectively by the same creature.

Wounds made by the claws of leopards are poisonous, while those caused by the teeth are less frequently septic. Sir Samuel Baker notes that "the wounds from the claws of a leopard are exceedingly dangerous, as the animal is in the habit of feeding upon carcasses some days after they have been killed. The flesh is at that time beginning to decompose, and the claws, which are used to hold it as it is torn by the teeth and jaws, become tainted and poisoned sufficiently to insure gangrene by inoculation." He recommends that all wounds caused by leopards or tigers should be thoroughly syringed with cold water mixed with a thirty-sixth part of carbolic acid whenever the wound is dressed. Probably modern treatment can improve upon this recipe.

Apart from all concomitant danger of blood poisoning the severity of the bites of flesh eating animals is out of all proportion to the weapons by which they are inflicted. The teeth, even of the largest carnivora, are merely the "spearhead," but the force which "works" these instruments is prodigious. It seems as if for the moment the animal threw all its bodily energy into the combination of muscular action which we call a "bite." In most cases the mere shock of impact as the animal hurls itself on its enemy is entirely demoralizing or inflicts physical injury. A muzzled mastiff will hurl a man to the ground in the effort to fasten its teeth in his throat or shoulder. Then the driving and crushing force of the jaw muscles is astonishing. The snapping power of an alligator's jaws is more or less intelligible. They are long and furnished with a row of pointed teeth from end to end. But the jaws of the lion, leopard, tiger, otter, ferret or baboon are short, and the long and pointed teeth are few. Yet each of their species has a biting power which in proportion to its size is almost incredible.

Sir Samuel Baker, who had a long and varied acquaintance with the bites of the carnivora, mentions that the tiger usually seized an Indian native by the shoulder and with one jaw on one side and the other on the other hit clean through chest and back. "The fatal wound was the bite, which through back and chest penetrated to the lungs." Europeans are killed by the tiger's bite as well as lacerated by the claws. A Mr. Lawes, son of a missionary of that name, was killed after being shaken for a few moments by a tigress, which then left him. He died next day. In nearly all cases the bite penetrates to the lungs. This kind of wound is characteristic of the attacks of many of the felidæ. Scarcely any bird recovers from a cat's bite for the same reason. The canine teeth are almost instantly driven through the lung under the wing. The cheetah, which has a very small mouth, always bites through the black buck's throat.

The leopard when seizing smaller animals, such as dogs, crushes the head. When attacking men, it aims at biting through the lungs. Sir Samuel Baker must again be quoted. In Africa a native boy was firing reeds, accompanied by his brother. A leopard seized one boy and was almost instantly killed by the other, who hurled his spear so accurately that it separated the vertebræ of the leopard's neck. "The boy was carried to my hut," says Sir Samuel, "but there was no chance of recovery, as the fangs had torn open the chest and injured the lungs. These were exposed to view through the cavity between his ribs. He died during the night."

The worst of the "snapping" bites of mammals is that of the wolf. The jaws, unlike those of the felidæ, are very long. A male wolf's head often seems to be more than a quarter of its length without the tail. Some judges set it at nearly a third of the total length of its body. The bite is always a snap, which will tear away a mass of flesh from a still running animal or inflict a mortal wound on the lower parts of the body. The crocodile bite is the most formidable of the snapping order. Though its teeth are only a row of spikes, it can cut off a limb or bite a fish weighing 70 pounds into two pieces as cleanly as if they were divided by a knife.

Horses usually seize a person by the arm or shoulder when they bite. The result is more often a very bad bruise, like a jam in a door, than a wound. But the great offender in this respect is "our friend the dog," and the greatest sufferers are young children. We have known a little girl of 10 years almost bitten to death by a petted St. Bernard dog which was jealous of her and a boy of 6 mauled and lacerated by a bulldog for the same reason. As most persons keep dogs for their own amusement, it is incumbent on them to remember that, though the best of domesticated animals, they are potentially dangerous wild beasts, and if they show signs of vice should be dismissed by euthanasia, not sold to some one else.—London Spectator.

How It Struck Him.

"Ser-rmons in stones!" quoted Mr. Doolan after his literary daughter. "Oi dunno about that, but sure there is some good arguments in them, there is."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It was on July 4, 1829, that omnibuses first ran in England. Two then began to run from the Bank of England to the Yorkshire Stingo inn, on the New road. They carried 22 passengers inside, but none outside.

THE HOLE IN THE GROUND.

One of Nature's Wonders That May Be Seen In Texas.

In the Peach creek neighborhood is a place known as the Hole In the Ground, which is the only place in Texas, as far as known, where the wind blows up and down, a regular gale. The hole is on the cattle ranch belonging to Claus Baumgartner and close to the creek between high, wooded bluffs. Peach creek is really a bayou, its waters level with the sea and running only during freshets caused by excessive rains. High south or north winds are the only ones to ruffle its usually placid surface.

But it does not matter how placid the waters of Peach creek may be, how straight and unbending the trees on the bluffs may stand or how lazily the clouds drift through the air, there is always a gale at the Hole In the Ground. It blows and roars and whistles and shrieks as only a raging hurricane can do in its mad career. The hole is a costly affair to the man who owns it. The low ground on which it is situated is the only place where his cattle can get water at the creek.

It would be all right if a fence could be maintained around the hole, but that cannot be done. Every time the wind veers to the east everything above ground between the bluffs is sucked into it, snapping the stoutest fenceposts like pipestems and snatching coils of barbed wire like they were flimsy gossamers. At such times horses, cattle and sheep that happen to be on the flat are doomed. Strong horses, caught in the eddy of the mysterious wind, are as helpless as flies in a gale. They plunge and leap and struggle for a minute, then they are pressed down, whirled around a few times and go down never to be seen again.

The hole itself is about 300 feet across the top, with slanting sides. No one has ever dared to go close enough to be able to look down into it and see what the bottom is like. The sounds of the wind vary from a hoarse roar to a keen whistling noise. The prevailing winds, except an east wind, do not seem to affect it in any way, for in calm and storm, rain and shine, night and day, winter and summer, it puffs and sucks and whirls and eddies to suit itself.

Twice in the memory of man Peach creek has overflowed its banks high enough to run into the hole. The water then rose to a depth of four feet on the flat where the hole is situated. For a minute or so the water would pour down with a gurgling noise, then the earth around seemed to hump itself for a moment, and the next there would be an explosive sound, when it would come up again in a solid column 100 feet high. When this column broke, the waves rushed against the adjacent bluffs and were whipped into foam. This was repeated every minute or two until the water in the creek went back again within its banks. After the water had receded and the hole had resumed its usual labor of sucking and puffing wind once more, the ground around was literally covered with the bones of dead animals on which it had gorged itself for many years before.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Finger Nails.

The pace of growth of finger nails varies very much, not only at different ages, but in different individuals of the same age. Influenced by many external and internal conditions, the pace also varies in the same person from time to time. A few observations will be submitted to the notice of the reader as to the growth of finger nails in men at different ages.

At 21 years the nail was replaced in 126 days, at 31 years in 159 days, at 32 years in 88 days, at 55 years in 110 days, at 67 years in 114 days. It is curious that in this growth the swiftest grower was a tuberculous subject who had a sharp attack of blood spitting during the observation. Sea air is said to quicken the growth of the nails; profound grief has been credited with the power of destroying them.

A valuable point of diagnosis is afforded by the growth of the finger nail. In distinguishing between true paralysis of centric origin and the various pseudo-paralyses of hysteria which sometimes so closely simulate organic disease, it is well to remember that the growth of the nail is modified by most of the centric lesions, while its development is not affected by hysteria.—Medical Record.

The Actress' Make Up.

"If an actress' features are irregular, she has to treat them specifically," writes Franklin Fyles in The Ladies' Home Journal. "If her nose is a pug or a turn up, she draws a white line down its center to the very tip end. On each side of this line she lays on a light, bluish gray tint. The effect of that is to lengthen the nose when the full face is seen. Of course the illusion is lost when the profile is presented. If the cheeks are too plump, the lower halves of them are darkened. An imitation of youthfulness is helped by making the color very light just below the eyes. If the cheek bones are high and the cheeks hollow below them, the former are whitened and the latter reddened. When an actress is called upon to 'make up for a character part,' which means preparing herself to represent an old or eccentric woman, her methods are much the same that men use under the same circumstances. Few young women on the stage like to look old. Stage managers have to struggle to make them conceal their youth even when the characters require it. They are apt to lose years as soon as his vigilance is relaxed."

Money Saved Feeding Babies.

"A Larned woman whose husband hires the family washing done is reported to be the most economical woman in Kansas," says Austin Neal. "When she feeds the baby, she puts an apron on over its dress, then a bib over the apron, a clean rag around the baby's neck over the bib, and then holds one hand under the baby's chin while she feeds it with the other. By practice of this sort of economy she has enabled her husband to save $9,000 in the last seven years."—Kansas City Journal.

Æsthetic Policemen.

In Berlin the police authorities control many little things about which the police of American cities would not concern themselves in a thousand years. Three courts decided that if the Berlin police judged any particular color scheme of a house to be improper or too gaudy or in bad taste otherwise they could order the painter to change it.

Fractional.

"Where the wife is the better half, what is the husband?"

"Perhaps he is what is meant by the submerged tenth."—Detroit Journal.

A KENNEBEC HORSE TRADE.

There Was No Grudge on Either Side After the Transfer.

"I met Al Stephens out on the ro'd here a ways," said the Kennebec David Harum to me. "Al is all the time trying to stick me on a hoss trade. We pulled up to one side of the ro'd and got to talkin hoss.

"'What ye got there between the fills?' says Al.

"'Oh, nothin much; jest a hunk of crow bait I picked up day before yesterday; nothin ye'd want to look at, I gue s.'

"'Waal, by gracious, from what I can see from here I like the looks of him pretty well,' says Al.

"'Don't b'lieve he's anything ye want,' says I. But that jest fussed Al up. He thought I really had hold of a good one, so he got out of the sleigh and felt of the critter's legs. While he was doin that I looked his hoss over. Waal, it ain't necessary to give the conversation that followed, but the upshot of the thing was we shifted.

"The hoss I turned over to Al was the wust blamed balker there was in the whole county of Kennebec. The only way you could drive him was by usin a special harness, and we didn't let the harness go in that change of hossflesh.

"After we had shifted the harness and had got hitched up once more we both got into our sleighs, and—waal, we set there lookin at each other. Neither seemed to be willin to start. I suspected that I had a bomb in between my shafts as well as Al.

"'Honest, now, Al,' says I, 'what is the matter with this hoss?'

"'Waal, ye might say he was a leetle high pressure,' says he, with a grin. 'Go ahead and start him up and hear the way he blows off steam.'

"'But I haven't been in the hoss business 30 years without knowin what to do for a breather. I just flipped out of the sleigh, took out a piece of wire I happened to have in my pocket and bent it over the critter's nose and drove up the ro'd a piece and then turned round and come back. I won't say that the hoss was breathin easy, but he wasn't makin noise enough so that Al felt like laughin very hearty.

"Says I: 'Al, I want to see ye start. I've showed ye what I can do with mine; now let's see what ye can show with that high priced hoss I let ye have.'

"Al hated to cluck up wust kind, but he lifted the reins and touched old Ariander with the whip. No start! 'Giddap along,' says Al. But Ariander looked around at him kinder of surprised and planted his feet firmer.

"Then Al got interested. He used up his whip, and I let him have mine—told him I didn't mean to drive very fast and shouldn't need it. When I went over the hill, Al had got discouraged. He'd unharnessed, left the sleigh by the side of the ro'd and had started for home, leadin the hoss.

"Oh, no! No grudge on either side. Hoss dick'rin is hoss dick'rin up in Kennebec county."—Lewiston Journal.

An Unexpected Check.

A man who won a reputation for cool daring and almost eccentric fearlessness along 1,000 miles of the southwestern border died in Texas a short time ago—died, too, in bed, like a Christian. This man was A. L. Parrott, formerly a sergeant in McNelly's company of Texas rangers.

One night in 1875, about six months after Parrott left the state service, he was sitting in a house in a little town in southwest Texas playing chess with a friend. It was a warm night, and the chessboard was on a table close to an open window. Parrott had the white men. His queen was in a direct line with the black king, but a black knight was between the two pieces. It was Parrott's move.

Suddenly there was a sharp report outside, and a bullet whistled in through the window, hit the black knight and buried itself in the wall. Parrott had been bending over the board, and the bullet was evidently intended for his head. But for a few seconds he did not stir. He saw the black knight suddenly vanish. Then in his peculiar drawling, hesitating way he said, "Check!"—Saturday Evening Post.

A Pretty Good Liar Himself.

"I had a funny dream last night," said Mrs. Wattles the other morning to her liege lord. "I dreamed that I was dead and had made my way to heaven. Yes, you needn't laugh! That's exactly where I went. At the gate I was met by St. Peter, who examined my record and then told me to come in and get measured for a new pair of wings. They were all out of their old stock, he said, and their ready to wear order hadn't been filled quite promptly. 'But before you come in,' he said, 'you must step into this little room in the gate, and on the blackboard there you must make a chalk mark for every lie you have ever told. Unless you can do that you can't come in.' I was just starting forward when you came out of the door, dear."

"I?" said Mr. Wattles, with a what must I do to get stuck expression on his face. "What was I coming out for?"

"To get more chalk, dear," said Mrs Wattles, with just the faintest twinkle in her eye. "Have another cup of coffee?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Castor Oil as Medicine For Plants.

The fine leaved variety of fern, like the maidenhair and others, is not to be sprinkled on the leaves, says a florist. House plants of larger foliage, however, like the rubber plant and palms, need careful and comparatively frequent sponging and sprinkling with water. A further suggestion in the care of house plants is contributed by a woman who has phenomenal success with her large assortment.

"If I find that a plant seems weak and ill nourished," she says, "I give it a dose of castor oil some morning instead of the usual water, repeating it perhaps after an interval of a week or ten days if the improvement does not seem sufficiently marked. The suggestion was given to me by a florist a long time ago, and I have tried it repeatedly with excellent results."—New York Evening Post.

Growing Cordiality.

Mesheck—You must come up to my place some evening and try one of my cigars.

Yawner—Thanks, but I don't smoke.

"Well, come up on Thursday and have a glass of wine with me."

"Thanks; I never drink."

"Himmel! Then come up and see me every evening."—Life.

Surviving Fools.

Just when you think the fools are all dead their obituary notices appear and admonish you of your error.—Detroit Journal.

The safest and surest cure known for Biliousness and sick Headache and for Constipation, all Liver and Bowel Complaints, is

Parsons' Pills

ONE PILL IS A DOSE

They make new, rich blood, prevent and cure Skin Eruptions and Blemishes. Enclosed in glass vials. Postpaid—25 cents a bottle; $1.00 for six.

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Directions:—One small glass full four times a day, before eating and going to bed.

It is bright and sparkling and has a nice creamy taste, and is prescribed by the doctors generally as a sedative for nervous people. There are but few medicines equal to this ale. Many people who are wakeful find that a glass taken at night secures them a continuing and refreshing sleep. As a tonic for ladies and invalids it has no equal.

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MAILS ARRIVE.

From
New York, West and South, 10:00 a. m., 6:00, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.
Boston, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 9:00 p. m.
Boston and way stations, 10:00 a. m., 5:30, 9:00 p. m.
All points East, 7:30 a. m., 3:00, 9:00 p. m.
Portland and way stations, 7:30, 11:00 a. m. 3:00, 6:30, 9:00 p. m.
Concord and points North, 10:30 a. m., 1:00, 6:30 p. m.
Concord and way stations, 10:30 a. m., 6 p. m.
North Conway and way stations, 11:00 a. m.
Sanbornville, 8:30, 11:00 a. m., 6:30 p. m.
White Mountains, 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 6:30, 9:00 p. m.
Dover, 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 5:30, 6:30, 9:00 p. m
Newcastle, 9:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.
Newington, 9:30 a. m.
Kittery and York, 11:00 a. m., 6:00 p. m.
Eliot, 11:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
Sundays, 11:00 a. m.

MAILS CLOSE.

or
Boston, West and South, 7:45, 10:20 a. m., 4:55, 6:50 p. m.
Boston and way stations, 10:25 a. m., 1:50, 6:55 p. m.
All points East, 9:25 a. m., 1:50, 7:00 p. m.
Portland and way stations, 9:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:00 p. m.
Concord and points North, 8:00, 9:25 a. m 12:20, 4:55, 6:50 p. m.
Manchester and way stations, 8:00, 12:20 a m 4:55 p. m.
North Conway and way stations, 9:25 a. m.
Sanbornville, 9:25 10:25 a. m., 5:50 p. m.
White Mountains, 8:00, 9:25, 10:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:00 p. m.
Dover, 9:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:00 p. m.
Newcastle, 10:30 a. m., 4:15 p. m.
Newington, 10:25 a. m.
Kittery and York, 10:25 a. m., 5:25 p. m
Eliot, 9:25 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
Sundays, 4:00 p. m.

Registered mail closes one-half hour earlier than ordinary mail.

OFFICE HOURS: Week-days, 7:30 a. m. to 7:00 p. m Sundays, 12:00 m. to 1:00 p. m.

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GOVERNMENT FERRY

TIME TABLE.

Leave Navy yard—8:00*, 8:30, 8:45, 9:15, 10:00, 11:45 p. m. 1:45, 3:05, 3:00, 4:00 4:45, 5:15, 7:00 p. m. (Wednesdays and Saturdays,) Sundays, 9:00, 4:45, 10:15 a. m., 12:10, 12:20 p. m. Holidays 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leave Portsmouth—8:15*, 8:30, 8:50, 9:00, 1:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:35, 3:15, 3:00, 4:20, 5:00, 6:00 p. m., (Wednesdays and Saturdays,) Sundays, 9:00, 9:05, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m.

*From May until October.

BOSTON & MAINE R.R

EASTERN DIVISION

Winter Arrangement, Oct. 2, 1899.

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston, 5.50, 7.30, 8.15, 10.53, a. m., 2.21, 5.00 7.28 p. m. Sundays 3.50, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland, 9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45 8.50, 9.20 p. m. Sundays, 10.45 a. m., 8.55, p. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland 9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sundays 8.00, a. m.

For North Conway, 9.55. a. m., 2.45 p. m.

For Somersworth, 4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45 5.36 p. m.

For Rochester, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45 5.30 p. m.

For Dover, 4.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.20, 2.40, 5.22, 8.52 p. m. Sundays, 8.00, 10.48 a. m., 8.57 p m.

For North Hampton and Hampton 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m Sundays 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston, 7.30, 9.00, 10.10 a. m. 12.30, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 4.30, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.40, 7.00, p. m.

Leave Portland, 2.00, 9.00 a. m., 12.45 6.00 p. m Sundays, 2.00 a. m., 12.45 p. m.

Leave North Conway, 7.25, a. m., 4.15 p. m.

Leave Rochester, 7.19, 9.47 a. m. 3.50, 6.25 p. m. Sundays, 7.00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth, 6.35, 7.32, 10.01 a. m., 4.05, 6.38 p. m.

Leave Dover, 6.50, 10.24 a. m. 1.40, 4.30, 6.35, 9.20 p. m. Sundays, 7.37 a. m., 9.25 p. m.

Leave Hampton, 9.22, 11.53 a. m 2.13, 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sundays, 6.26, 10.06 a. m., 8.09 p. m.

Leave North Hampton, 9.28, 11.5 a. m., 2.19, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sundays, 6.30, 10.12 a. m., 8.15 p. m.

Leave Greenland, 9.35 a. m. 12.05 2.25, 5.41, 6.27 p. m. Sundays, 6.35, 10.18 a. m., 8.20 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:—

Portsmouth, 8.30 a. m., 12.45, 5.25 p. m
Greenland Village 8.39 a. m., 12.54 5.33 p. m.
Rockingham Junction, 9.07 a. m. 1.07 5.55 p. m.
Epping, 9.22 a. m., 1.21, 6.08 p. m.
Raymond, 9.32 a. m., 1.32, 6.18 p. m.
Returning leave
Concord, 7.45, 10.25 a. m., 3.30 p. m.
Manchester, 8.30, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.
Raymond, 9.10, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.
Epping, 9.22 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.15 p. m.
Rockingham Junction, 9.47 a. m., 12.17 5.53 p. m.
Greenland Village, 10.01 a. m., 12.29, 6.06 p. m.

☞ Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster; St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt.; Montreal and the west.

☞ Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

Portsmouth, Kittery and York Street Railway.

SPRING TIME TABLE.

In Effect April 22, 1900.

Until further notice cars will run as follows:

Leave Ferry Landing, Kittery, for York Beach—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, a. m., 12:00 m; 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 p m

For Seavey's—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a m; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 p m.

Leave York Beach for Portsmouth—5:45, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a m; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 p m.

For Kittery only, 10:30.

The ferry steamer leaves the Spring market landing every half hour from 6:30 a m to 10:30 p m, making close connections with cars scheduled to leave ferry landing, Kittery, leaving ten minutes before the even hour and half hour.

Sunday time same as on week days, except that the first car leaves ferry landing, Kittery, at 8:00 a m and York Beach at 7:30 a m.

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S. GRYZMISH, MFG.

Pure Havana.

THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1900.

CITY BRIEFS

May day.

This is Arbor day.

The year 1900 has lived one third its existence.

Forest fires are raging in the country all around.

Company B will be officially inspected this evening.

New Hampshire appears to be undergoing another drought.

The theatrical circuits are crowded with Sapho companies.

The Appledore house at the Shoals will open for the season on June 25th.

The democratic state convention will be held at Concord tomorrow.

Brush fires were numerous in the suburbs on Monday.

The only real April showers came on the very last night of the month.

The regular monthly meeting of the Warner club will be held this evening.

The weather on Monday came very near being a perfect sample of spring.

There were three drunks and four lodgers at the police station on Monday night.

Conner, photographer studio, (formerly Nickerson's,) No. 1 Congress street.

A new edition of the fish and game laws of New Hampshire has just been printed.

The woman lodger at the station on Monday night was sent back to Dover this forenoon.

Special Police Officer Hodgkins killed an aged horse belonging to Daniel Littlefield, on Monday.

A consignment of pipe for the York water works arrived here on Saturday and was carted over Monday.

Rubber heels become very popular and John G. Mott is fitting out the local public with an excellent article

Court Rockingham, No. 6, Foresters of America, are to have a twelfth anniversary at Rechabite hall on Wednesday evening.

Lobsters are more plentiful and it is expected that before the close of the present week they will retail at fourteen cents per pound.

Lots of money made on New York Stock Exchange with $30. Send for particulars. ARCHIBALD AINSLIE, 34 Broadway, New York.

Officers Anderson and McCaffery arrested a bobo on Jones wharf this afternoon. The fellow was a lodger at the station Monday night.

Moving day occurs today, it being May 1st, and the three men employed at the City Market are taking advantage by moving into new residences.

The annual May party and ball of the General Gilman Marston command, U. V. U., will be held at Philbrick hall this evening and it will be the last notable dancing event of the season.

C. E. Hodgdon, the ice man, was driving through Vaughan street on Tuesday morning, when one of the wheels of his carriage broke off throwing him from his seat. He escaped without injury.

FAREWELL RECEPTION.

The Y. M. C. A. members and Woman's auxiliary gave a farewell reception to Secretary and Mrs. F. W. Teague at the association rooms on Monday evening. The rooms were crowded with the members and their friends, who were all eager to make the affair a grand success.

In the absence of the president of the association, the vice president, H. A. Yeaton, presided at the meeting.

Rev. L. H. Thayer, Rev. G. W. Gile, Rev. Myron Tyler and others made remarks on the efficient manner in which the association has been managed under the supervision of Mr. Teague.

A fine entertainment was rendered, as follows:

Piano Selection,	Miss Helen Pender
Song,	Mr. Herbert Dunbar
Piano Selection,	Miss Maud Simpson
Song,	Miss Dandy of Boston

At the conclusion of the entertainment a collation was served.

"THE NOBLEST MIND

The best contentment has." Yet, however noble in mind, no man or woman can have perfect contentment without physical health. The blood must be kept pure and the stomach and digestive organs in good order. The best means for this purpose is Hood's Sarsaparilla It promptly cures all blood humors and eruptions and tones up the system.

The favorite cathartic is Hood's Pills 25c.

Gallery tickets for U. V. U. ball now on sale at Boardman & Norton's, Grace's and Philbrick's drug stores. Tickets 25 cents each.

CLEANING UP THE WRECK.

Gang of Trainmen Work all Night on the York Bridge.

The Freight Car is Pulled Over in the River Channel.

Fred Emery is Very Low at the Cottage Hospital This Afternoon.

A gang of trainmen under Foreman James Corey of this city worked all Monday night on the wreck at the York Harbor & Beach railroad bridge over the York river at York Harbor. They succeeded in clearing up a large opening in the draw by pulling the freight car that stood on its end, into the river and released the drawbridge, which will be repaired and placed in position as soon as possible.

The passenger car is still at the bottom of the river and is completely wrecked. The glass in the windows are smashed, the trucks are torn off and one side is partially splintered.

If the draw tender could have had but two minutes more, before the cars reached the bridge, the worst part of the accident would have been averted. He had closed the draw within two or three feet when the car rushed upon it. The enormous weight broke down the drawbridge before the moving end swung into position and with a terrific crash of breaking timbers and iron the passenger car plunged into the channel. The freight car followed and wedged the drawbridge against the York end of of the bridge. A second freight car also came near going, too, but the trucks dropped off and the end fell on the bridge. This brace of the truckless car served as the first check and stopped the two cars following from going further. All of the cars were heavily loaded with general merchandize, the most of which was intended for the hotels.

The car was pulled back onto the bridge late Monday afternoon. It was hauled back by the engine that headed the ill-fated train in the morning. The work was watched by an enormous crowd, many from this city being present. The electric cars were crowded all the afternoon.

The spot where the cars broke away is about six or seven hundred yards from the draw of the bridge where, the cars went in. They increased their momentum every minute on the down grade and before they reached the bridge had attained considerable speed.

Fred Emery, the unfortunate American Express agent is reported to be very low at the Cottage hospital this afternoon. The surgeons amputated his leg just above the knee and will endeavor to save the other foot which is crushed. His wife is with him at the hospital. It is very doubtful if he survives.

VANIER—BUCKLEY.

The marriage of William H. Vanier and Miss Sarah, daughter of the late Andrew Buckley, occurred at the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Monday morning, Rev. J. F. Creeden performing the ceremony.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Daniel F. Morrison and the brother of the groom officiated as groomsman.

After the ceremony an elaborate wedding breakfast was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Butler on Morning street.

In the evening the happy couple left on a wedding trip to Boston, New York and Washington. On their return they will make their home in Exeter.

WELCOMED TO THE PARISH.

The Methodist parsonage on Court street was the scene of a very happy gathering on Monday evening. The central figures were Rev. Thomas Whiteside and his wife, who have but recently taken up their abode in the parish. They were tendered a reception by the members of the society and a large number improved the opportunity to give the clergyman and his wife a welcoming clasp of the hand and a word of sincere greeting. The Woman's Aid society was largely instrumental in getting up the affair. An informal, but thoroughly enjoyable entertainment, was given and refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake and other delicacies were served.

MATCHED POOL.

Harry Mowe defeated Archie Jenness in a matched game of pool at the Eagle on Monday evening, by the score of 200 to 150. A large crowd of spectators was present and applauded the many brilliant shots by both contestants. Mowe and Jenness will probably come together again the first of next week.

PERSONALS

Hon. Frank Jones has gone to Laconia.

C. W. Gray went to New York on Tuesday.

H. C. Hopkins went to Boston on Tuesday morning.

Hon. E. S. Marshall of York went to Boston on Tuesday.

Andrew P. Preston has returned from a trip to New York city.

Miss Jane Berry is quite ill at the Home for Aged Women.

Mrs. Fred Dame of Columbia street was in Boston on Monday.

A. B. Winkley of Boston was the guest of friends in this city, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wendell of New York city are passing a few days in this city.

Addie Newman of Farmington is visiting Mr. and Joseph Walton of Middle street.

Mrs. F. H. Young and grandchild, Laura Baddock, are visiting in Haverhill, Mass.

Hon. and Mrs Ezra H. Winchester, who passed the winter in California, are at the Rockingham.

Mrs. Lillian Martin of Boston is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Haley, Chestnut street.

George Laurie Huckins of Plymouth has joined the Boston & Maine civil engineer corps in this city.

Miss S. L. Larkin of Middle street, who has been on an extended visit to Exeter, has returned home.

Dr. Charles E. Hutchins of Boston is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hutchins, State street.

Police Officer Lamont Hilton was called to Kennebunk this afternoon by a telegram announcing the death of his father.

Miss Alice Gerrish, who has been passing the winter with her sister, Mrs. Geo. F. Sproule, of Philadelphia, has returned home.

Beatrice and Marion Hill, who have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hill, of Boston, have returned to this city.

Dennis J. Morris, who has been clerking at Green's pharmacy, left on Monday morning to assume a position with the Eames Drug company in Manchester.

Mr. J. H. Hawley of the New York Evening Post is in this vicinity on business for his paper. Mr. Hawley paid a pleasant visit to the *Herald* office.

Mrs. J. J. Berry and little daughter, Helen, who have been spending the winter months in New Jersey on account of Miss Helen's health, arrived home on Sunday, having been greatly benefitted by the change. Miss Marguerite Berry, who is attending the St. John Baptist school in New York city, and who will be graduated from that school in June, will not return home until later.

OBSEQUIES.

The body of Sergt. Frederick Coleman, U. S. M. C., was sent to Annapolis on the 7.40 train to Boston, Monday evening. A detail or marines accompanied the remains to this city.

The funeral of William Francis Brault was held on Brewster street on Monday afternoon and interment was in the South cemetery under the direction of Undertaker W P. Miskell.

The funeral of John A. Hodgdon, a well known farmer residing at Gravely Ridge, was held Monday afternoon from his late home, the services being conducted by Rev. J. W. Bell of the Congregational church of Newington. Interment was in the Newington cemetery, the following acting as pallbearers: Alderman A. M. Pray, ex Alderman Charles E. Hodgdon, Horace W. Pearson, Charles A. Garland.

WATER FRONT NEWS.

Arrived, May 1.—Tug Sweepstakes and barge John C. Fitzpatrick with coal from Philadelphia; schooner James A Gray, Perth Amboy, with coal for Exeter; tug Piscataqua and barge New Castle from Kennebunkport; schooners Emma F. Angill with coal from Philadelphia; Ella Clifton with cement from Eddyville; Matilda D. Borda with coal from Philadelphia.

The schooner James A. Gray is in the lower harbor and will soon make her first trip in the bricking business.

MEN EMPLOYED BUILDING ELECTRIC ROAD STRIKE.

The electric railroad contractors at work on the extension of the line to Hampton had some trouble with their men on Monday over wages and the Italians refused to go to work.

The contractors finally met the laborers half way and things will move along without any trouble. The men demanded an increase from $1.35 to $1.50 per day.

"Now good digestion waits on appetite, and health on both." If it doesn't, try Burdock Blood Bitters.

LOOTING OF COTTAGES.

Young Martin Tohan Alias Felch, Held in $1000 Bonds.

Has Served Nine Months in the Portsmouth Jail.

He is the Fellow Who Broke Into A. E. Rand's Store.

Young Martin Tohan or Felch, who broke into the store of Albert E. Rand two years ago and served a nine months' sentence in the Portsmouth jail for the offence, is on the road for state prison for a long term.

He was held in bail of $1000 in the Exeter police court on Monday for the whole series of robberies of cottages along Great Bay and Greenland.

He was unable to obtain bail and is now confined in the Exeter jail awaiting the action of the grand jury in October.

Felch went to work as a farm hand for George E. Brackett of Greenland, who resides near the cottages which were robbed last December, and continued in his employ until April 5. A week ago Mr. Brackett's premises were broken into and a trunk containing clothing and numerous small articles valued at $17, the property of James Hayes, another farm hand, was stolen.

Mr. Brackett later lost a bicycle, and having cause to suspect that the young man was concerned in the thieving he came to this city and threatened him with prosecution if he did not return the machine. Felch obeyed, and also on Mr. Brackett's suggestion restored a portion of Mr. Hayes' property, saying that the remainder was in the camp of Emmons S. Leavitt at Bayside. On going to the cottage it was found that an entrance had been forced to the place and that much more booty was hidden there than belonged to Mr. Hayes.

Mr. Leavitt was sent for and with Deputy Sheriff Robert Scott visited the scene yesterday, bringing back the stolen articles to Exeter. Deputy Scott learned that Clarence Getchell had a few days before found his cottage at the bay broken open, and the latter and Dr. William H. Nute upon examination identified the property as theirs.

The prisoner was arraigned in court before Judge Shute in Exeter on Monday afternoon and pleaded guilty to a complaint of breaking and entering. He was very well dressed, and Mr. Hayes identified his white shirt and Dr. Nute his trousers as belonging to them. The testimony of Messrs. Hayes, Brackett, Nute, Getchell and Leavitt was sufficient in the court's mind to hold the prisoner for the grand jury.

OBITUARY.

William F. Breault.

William F. Breault, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Breault, died at the home of his parents on Brewster street on Sunday morning, aged eight months and seventeen days.

Mrs. Caroline Wilder Gould.

Mrs. Caroline Wilder Gould, widow of Charles H. Gould, died at her home on Cass street this morning at the age of seventy eight years, eleven months and twenty-two days. She is survived by a son, the well known shoe manufacturer of Congress street. Mrs. Gould has been a resident of the city for the past fifty-five years and was held in high regard by all.

John Grady.

John Grady, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Grady of Bartlett street died this forenoon at the age of eight days.

FINE CONCERT PROMISED.

Attractive Program to be Presented at U. V. U. May Ball Tonight.

The following is the attractive program arranged for the concert by the Pentuckot orchestra at the U. V. U. May party and ball this evening:

Wagner, Marsch, Nibelungen
Suppe, overture, Light Cavalry.
Cornet Solo, selected,
C. F. Quinn.
Herbert, selection, "Ameer."
Macbeth, Serenade, Love in Idleness.
Voelker, descriptive,
Fagd im Schwartzwald
Descriptive—Break of day. Singing of birds. Huntsmen's call. Chime in distance. Huntsmen's horns in distance. Huntsmen's mount and start. Arrival at the forest. Blacksmith shop. The Smith at work. Assembly by forest horns. Champagne chorus. Mount and start again. Hounds scent game The Death. Reassemble of Hunters Departure for home.

WANT NEW LOBSTER LAW.

The many lobster fishermen in this vicinity are to petition the legislature for a nine-inch lobster law, the same as is contemplated in Massachusetts.

GOSSIP OF LOCAL SPORTS.

The basket ball season in this city is practically concluded, and the week just beginning will see it completely finished, until another autumn rolls around. The exhibition games of the Portsmouth High school and Slappan club teams of young ladies Wednesday afternoon and evening, and the Delapoon-Crescent contest of the evening following, will be the final games of the season, and we may then devote our attention exclusively to base ball, tennis and the other sports particularly adapted to the heated term.

The Piscataqua club base ball team is evidently too warm a proposition for the high school boys. The league contest which brought these two teams together Saturday afternoon, proved a veritable Waterloo for the High school team. Powers, the Piscataqua pitcher, was hit and hit freely, but the school twirlers were simply pounded and pounded again. Neither team did any star playing however, and experts voice the opinion that the Piscataquas must show up to much better advantage than they did in Saturday's game, if they are to do anything against the Wapanagos or the Woods Brothers.

The Unity club basket ball team disbanded Saturday evening, after the game with the Delapoons, first, however electing captain and manager for next season's team. Harry T. George, who has proved himself one of the best forwards in Portsmouth, was awarded the first named position, while E. J. Parshley was re-elected manager.

I should hardly advise any of my friends to bet much money on the Boston base ball team this year, if its first of the season performances are to be accepted as a sample of what it is able to do.

THE AMATEUR.

A MYSTERIOUS LODGER.

The police station had a most mysterious lodger on Monday night in the shape of a woman of middle age who alighted from the Dover train at 9 45 in the evening and asked Officer Seymour to show her to police headquarters. When she arrived there, she refused to give her name or tell where she belonged. She requested a lodging for the night and was assigned to the woman's cell. The woman is well dressed and neat appearing. She is a stranger to the officers here. Several dollars were found on her person.

All the games in the local baseball league will be played at the bicycle park.

We will send you prepaid in a plain box.... 4 Qt. Bottles OF OUR FAMOUS

Stag Rye Whiskey

IF YOU WILL SEND US

$3.00 This whiskey is made from the finest Maryland Rye at our own distillery in Baltimore. The care we take in selecting only the choicest grain and purest spring water for distilling and our facilities for storing in heated warehouses, till age, flavor and body are just right, make STAG the best whiskey for family and medicinal use. Try it.

E. EISING & CO.,

49 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1872.

C. E. BOYNTON

BOTTLER OF ALL KINDS OF

Summer Drinks.

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer Tonic, Vanila, Orange and Strawberry Beer, Coffee, Chocolate and Soda Water in syphons for hotel and family use. Fountains charged at short notice.

Bottler of Eldredge and Milwaukee Lager, Porter, Refined Cider, Cream and Stock Ale.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

A continuance of patronage is solicited from former customers and the public in general. every endeavor will be made to fill all orders promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

C. E. Boynton

18 Bow Street, Portsmouth

H. W. NICKERSON,

LICENSED EMBALMER

— AND —

FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

5 Daniel St., Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.

Telephone at office and residence.

WORMS

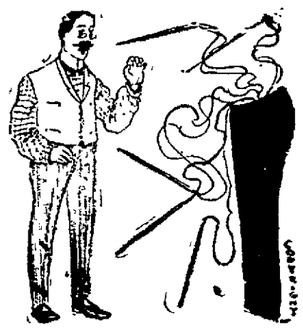
Hundreds of Children and adults have worms but are treated for other diseases. The symptoms are—indigestion, with a variable appetite, foul tongue, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional griping and pains about the navel, heat and itching sensation in the rectum and about the anus, eyes heavy and dull, itching of the nose, short, dry cough, grinding of the teeth, starting during sleep, slow fever, and often in children, convulsions.

TRUE'S PIN WORM ELIXIR

is the best worm remedy made. It has been in use since 1851, is purely vegetable, harmless and effectual. Where no worms are present it acts as a Tonic, and corrects the condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels. A positive cure for Constipation and Biliousness, and a valuable remedy in all the common complaints of children. Price 25c. Ask your druggist for it.

Dr. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

Special treatment for Tape Worms. Write for free pamphlet.



THE WORK OF THE NEEDLE

in the hands of one skilled in its use something good to see. That is why the garments tailored here are so pleasing. The

STYLE, FIT AND FINISH

show the touch of the expert.

And there's no better goods anywhere than those we present for inspection Oxfords, cashmeres, worsteds and tweeds—solid colors, stripes invisible plaids and checks in refined and pleasing designs.

JAS. HAUGH

20 High Street.

WIND MILLS TANKS AND PUMPS

Gasoline and Hot Air Engines.

Artesian Wells Drilled

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION

EXPERIENCED MEN TO DO THE WORK

Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air Heating.

PLUMBING AND PIPING.

W. E. Paul

39 to 45 Market St.

You Know That TAYLOR,

THE CONFECTIONER.

Makes His Own High Grade

CANDIES.

He Uses The Finest Grades O Sugar And Other Ingredients.

Trade At

TAYLOR'S

1 Congress Street, Near High.

FOR SALE.

THE very desirable residence, No. 82 Middle street. The house contains nine rooms and bath, hot and cold water, new furnace. The lot containing about 25,000 square feet of land, with a choice variety of fruit. A large stable and carriage house on the premises. Apply to C. R. OXROUD.

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